


 THE TIMES
 1785-1985

Tomorrow

Artful dodges
How Sotheby's
woos American
millionaires

Summer silhouette
The fashion on the
streets is long,
lean and white

Visitor from space
Halley's comet
returns to a
scientific welcome

Out at the front
Digby Anderson on
Sicily, where stomachs
are worn with pride

Portfolio

Two readers share The Times
Portfolio competition weekly
prize of £20,000. Mrs Betty
Simpson of Ferndown, Dorset,
and Mr Ivan Thorburn, of
Redhill, Surrey, each receive
£10,000. No one won the daily
prize of £2,000, so today's prize
is £4,000. Portfolio list, page
16; rules, and how to play,
Information Service, back page

Electricians double 'no strike' deals

The Electrical, Electronic,
Telecommunication and
Plumbing Union is about to
double the 14 no-strike deals it
has signed, Mr Eric Hammond
its general secretary, said on the
eve of the union's biennial
conference. Nearly 10,000
employees are covered by the
deals. Page 2

\$2,200,000 for Beatles' Rolls

The multi-coloured Beatles
Rolls-Royce painted by John
Lennon was sold for more than
\$2,200,000 by Sotheby's in New
York to a Canadian magnate
who will use it to publicize
Vancouver's "Expo 86". Page 5

Steel report

A Commons select committee
is to report that it opposes the
closure of Ravenscroft or
Llanwern steelworks as pro-
posed by the British Steel
Corporation. Page 2

Mugabe threat

Mr Robert Mugabe has pro-
mised to "make life difficult"
for Zimbabwe's whites who voted
for Ian Smith in the elections.
Page 4

In Broadmoor

The first journalist allowed
inside Broadmoor for five years
begins a series describing life in
Britain's most secure special
hospital. Page 4

Privatized tuition

The teaching of Arabic to
external students at London
University is likely to be taken
over by a commercial company,
which may also teach the
language to first-year under-
graduates. Page 3

Peres storm

Mr Shimon Peres faces strong
opposition and a period of
labour unrest as he tries to force
through a three-month pro-
gramme of cuts to stabilize
Israel's economy. Page 6

Poison words

Poison pen letters have been
sent to Fatima Whitbread,
Britain's Olympic javelin
bronze medal winner and her
mother, Margaret, a national
javelin coach. The letters are
believed to criticize Mrs
Whitbread in her role as coach.
Page 21

Leader page, 13
Letters: On taxation, from Mr
Tony Christopher, and Mr C.
N. Beattie, QC; violence in
sport, from Mr C. Thorne-
croft-Smith

Leading articles: European
summit; Gorbachev and Gene-
va; Israel-Vatican relations
Features, pages 10-12

Changing attitudes to public
freedom; how Zimbabwe was
almost still-born; Anne Sofer on
the stump in Brecon. Spectrum:
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La crème de la crème; edu-
cational

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Hostages' 18-day ordeal nears its end on road to Damascus

Syria ends Beirut drama with secret deal

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Escorted by dozens of Leba-
nese Shia Muslim gunmen and
then by Syrian troops, the 39
American hostages in Beirut
were driven to freedom and
safety in Damascus last night.
They were then to be flown to
Frankfurt on an American
plane.

Syria had secretly contacted
two of the most extreme Shia
Muslim leaders in Lebanon and
ordered them to secure the
release of the four Americans
who were being held captive by
the original hijackers of the
Trans World Airlines jet in
Beirut.

President Assad was personally
involved in telling Shihab
Sohbi Tuhaili, the spiritual
leader of the Hezbollah "Party
of God", and Abbas Moussawi,
the man effectively the
Hezbollah military leader in the
eastern Lebanese city of Baal-
bek, that Syria would break off
all links with their extremist
Shia movement if the four
Americans - at least one of
whom was an US navy diver -
were not freed within 12 hours.

Even then, however, the
hostages' release - another
secret agreement for the release
of Lebanese prisoners in Israel -
was "endangered" by further
demands from the Hezbollah.
The 39 jubilant hostages
crossed the frontier into Syria
just after nine o'clock last night
and arrived at the city's
Sheraton hotel still unaware
that until only four hours before
their departure from Beirut,
their release - itself dependant
upon the liberation of 735
prisoners by the Israelis within
the next 48 hours - was
endangered by the Hezbollah
members who hijacked the

Americans to Beirut 18 days
ago.

At least one senior member
of the Hezbollah in Beirut had
during the morning angrily
denounced Nabih Berri, the
Shia Muslim Amal leader who
manoeuvred for the hostages'
release, insisting that his move-
ment should be given maxi-
mum publicity for their role in
the hijacking. Otherwise, so Mr
Berri was informed, the four
Americans would not be in-
cluded in the release of the
hostages. As a direct result,
Amal permitted them to stage a
melodramatic press conference
at Beirut airport in the after-
noon at which hooded gunmen
warned America of further
hijacks if the prisoners in Israel
were not freed immediately.

In fact, President Assad had
been given such assurances by
President Reagan's Adminis-
tration that the Israelis would
free their prisoners within two
days, that he sent an equally
private message to Mr Berri,
personally guaranteeing that the
Israeli releases would take
place. He is believed to have
telephoned Mr Berri with this
pledge at 3am yesterday.

Nor did Syria show any
reticence in welcoming the
hostages last night. When they
arrived in the Lebanese town of
Chitaura, they were met not only
by Mr William Eagleton, the
American Ambassador in
Damascus, but by Major Gen-
eral Said Bakradat, the com-
mander of all Syrian troops in
eastern Lebanon.

The hostages were personally
escorted from Beirut by two
senior members of President
Assad's secret service, Lieuten-
ant Colonel Abdul Majid, and
Lieutenant Rustom Ghazaleh.
Once they crossed the border
into Syria, their Red Cross cars
were led to the Damascus by
squadrons of Syrian military police.

The Syrians have assured Mr
Berri that the Americans have
in their turn guaranteed the
release of the 735 prisoners in
Israel, the original hijackers'
demands. But efforts by the
Americans to secure a package
Continued on back page, col 3

American embraces Arab in farewell

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

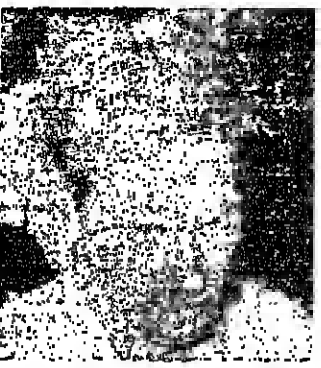
They looked for all the world
like tired businessmen, exhaus-
ted after an overseas trip that
had proved to be more arduous
than usual, 39 average Ameri-
cans from average homes,
polite, courteous, quite open to
what they had to say, decent,
good people who managed to
express generosity towards
their captors without being
servile.

They sat yesterday awaiting
their freedom, in eight rows of
children's desks in a school
playground, curiously unself-
conscious, as if they were
merely the extras in an epic
production who had still not
learned their parts.

There were no tears or
emotional statements. One of
the few moments of silence
came from Jeffrey Ingalls, a
tall man in his early twenties,
with a neat mustache. He was
one of the four hostages held
separately from the other
hijacked Americans, a US
Navy diver who stood almost to
attention when he spoke.

But when I asked him about
his murdered friend and col-
league, Robert Steinhart, he
paused for several seconds.
"He was in the row in front of
me on the plane," he said. "I
didn't see it. I can say nothing
about it, nothing." There was
just the hint that his voice
might have broken if he had
continued.

There was one other moment
of contemplation, after Ali
Hosseini, a rather dour official
in the Amal militia movement,
rose to speak to the hostages.
They sat silently at their desks
as he said goodbye to them and
added the following words:
"We are very sorry you
suffered... I want to thank



Mr Herzberg: One of the four held separately.

you and say we're especially
sorry for the friend we have
lost...."

It was the only reference that
Amal made to Robert Steinhart's
murder. The hostages
sat in silence for a few seconds.
Then they clapped Hussein.

In some ways, it was almost
as surreal to see the 39
Americans gathered in the
grubby schoolyard in the West
Beirut suburb of Bouj al-Barajneh
as it must have been to sit
at those desks and to
think of going home.

Most of them expressed
gratitude to the gunmen who
had taken them from the
original hijackers. Several put
their arms around the gunmen
standing in the schoolyard.
Middle America and militant
Islam captured together in a
unique, unrepeatable moment.

The gunmen were unshaven,
rough-looking men, the Ameri-
cans dapper in fitted shirts,
healthy and plump-faced. From
the balconies of the slum
houses above the playground,
the people of Bouj al-Barajneh
watched this peculiar spectacle,
the women around their white
headscarves, their bearded
menfolk puffing on cigarettes.

One armed man with an anti-
tank rocket pushed into the
back of his trousers, handed a
Koran to an elderly American.
A middle-aged Lebanese man
in an open-neck shirt and green
jacket handed red roses and
yellow carnations to the hostag-
es.

The television cameras took
it all in, of course, as they were
meant to, but the hostages duly
pushed the flowers into button-
holes and the pockets of T-
shirts.

Continued on back page, col 1



Three of the Americans leaving Beirut in a Red Cross car on their way to Damascus.

Brighton charge: man in court today

 By Stewart Tandler
Crime Reporter

The Belfast man charged with
the bomb attack at the Grand
Hotel in Brighton last October
and the murder of five people,
is due to appear with others at a
London court today, amid tight
police security.

Patrick Joseph Magee, aged
34, unemployed, was charged
on Saturday with a total of eight
counts, six of them linked to the
Brighton bombing, after being
brought to London from Glasgow
under police escort.

Four others, two men and
two women, were brought from
Glasgow with Mr Magee and
charged of conspiring with him
in explosives offences this year.
A man who was held in London
last week was also charged with
the offence, and a woman
arrested at the same time was
charged under the Prevention of
Terrorism Act.

The seven are due to appear
this morning at Lambeth
magistrates' court, a small
courthouse in south London
often used for high security
cases. Over the weekend the
group were held at Paddington
Green police station, west
London, where police main-
tained a tight check on the
building's perimeter.

The charges against Mr
Magee are:
1. On a warrant from Green-
wich magistrates' court dated
September 1980 he is charged
contrary to section 3 (1)(B) of
the Explosives Substances Act,
1883 that between January 10
and February 12, 1979, he had
in his possession 3.5 kilograms
of Frangex explosives and 76
detonators, with intent by
means thereof to endanger life.

2. Contrary to section 2 of the
Explosives Substances Act,
1883 and section 7 of the
Criminal Jurisdiction Act, 1975,
on October 12 last year
unlawfully and maliciously
causing by an explosive sub-
stance an explosion of a nature
likely to endanger life, or cause
serious injury to property at the
Grand Hotel, Brighton.

3. Under common law with
the murder of Mr Eric Taylor,
aged 54, chairman of the
Conservative Party's North-
west area, at the Grand Hotel
October 12.

4. Under common law with
the murder of Sir Anthony
Berry, aged 59, Conservative
MP for Enfield Southgate, at the
Grand Hotel on October 12.

5. Under common law with
the murder of Mrs Roberta
Wakeham, aged 45, wife of Mr
John Wakeham, the Chief
Whip, at the Grand Hotel on
October 12.

Continued on page 2, col 7

Scargill set to win battle over rules

From Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor

Mr Arthur Scargill, president
of the National Union of
Mineworkers, looks increas-
ingly certain to secure the bulk
of the bitterly controversial
constitutional changes his
executive is proposing to the
union's special rules revision
conference in Sheffield later this
week.

There was increasing pes-
simism last night among opo-
nents of key elements of the
100-page rule change package
after the disclosure of a
debating procedure which will
significantly reduce their chan-
ces of commanding a high
enough majority to defeat them.

The changes threaten a
serious split, and possible legal
conflict, with the union. Lead-
ers of the 50,000 Nottingham-
shire miners, most whom
worked during the strike,
insisted yesterday they would
refuse to implement the rule
changes at the risk of expulsion
from the union.

In a separate development
Mr Scargill announced that he,
the vice-president, Mr Nick
McGahay, and the national
secretary, Mr Peter Heathfield,
would not be accepting nomi-
nation this week as trustees of
the union.

The move could pave the
way for an end to the receiver-
ship being executed by Mr
Michael Arnold.

In particular, plans to deprive
Mr Scargill of his casting vote
and thus out him beyond the
reach of the 1984 Trade Union
Act's requirement to stand for
office every five years seems
likely to be carried by the
conference despite strong opo-
sition from the left-led South
Wales area.

In the increasingly unlikely
event of it not doing so, Mr
Scargill is in any case arguing
that he would not be affected
since the casting vote applies
only to whoever is chairing a
meeting and not to the presi-
dent of ex-officio. That inter-
pretation would however be
open to legal challenge.

It became clear last night that
the South Wales area's only
chance of forcing Mr Scargill to
stand for periodic elections
would be to join right wingers in
opposing the changes in toto,
but the area is highly unlikely to
do so.

The proposal which stands
the best chance of being
defeated is that allowing the
executive to create a new
category of associate members
such as women's support
groups. That is the only
significant change to which
Yorkshire area, commanding
about a quarter of the confer-
ence's total 200,000 block votes,
has declared its opposition.

But other changes which look
likely to be approved include
new powers for the executive to
call areas out on official strike
and for it to transfer blocks of
Continued on page 2, col 6

Brighter outlook for July

Flaming June ended in a
damp drizzle across much of
Britain yesterday, with little
hope of July being a scorcher.

The London Weather Centre
confirmed that it had been the
wettest June since 1971, the
coolest since 1977, and the
dullest since 1979.

Rainfall for the month
totalled 3.47ins, the average is
1.87ins; the temperature was
below normal, 64 or 65 degrees
F instead of 68 degrees F, and
there were 151 hours of
sunshine as against the normal
210 hours.

This week promises an
improvement. Today there is
expected to be a fair amount of
cloud and the odd outbreak
of showers during the day, but
from then on a gradual build up
of pressure will bring, by this
summer's standards, a reason-
ably settled period, a London
Weather Centre spokesman said.

In southern Britain tempera-
tures will be in the seventies with
south east England in general
and Sussex in particular being
promised up to 75 degrees F
(24 degrees C), while western
Scotland will find it colder. The
more sheltered Eastern seaboard
of Scotland will enjoy tempera-
tures around 70 degrees F.

The spokesman added:
"There's going to be a reason-
able amount of sunshine during
the week in most places, but the
sunny periods will not be
unbroken."

"It is not going to be a
heatwave, but certainly more
summer type weather than
we've had for the past month."

Thatcher incensed by EEC vote

 From Ian Murray
Milan

An extremely bad-tempered
EEC summit ended here on
Saturday with the Community
in serious disarray, after Britain,
Greece and Denmark had been
outmanoeuvred in a divisive
vote called in the name of
"European union".

To the undisguised fury of
Mrs Thatcher there is to be a
special "intergovernmental
conference" to discuss changes
to the Treaty of Rome; changes
which Britain and Denmark
have already said they will
never accept.

President Mitterrand, one of
the seven to vote for the
conference, said the summit
had sorted out "those in favour
of a strong, united Europe from
those who are hanging back".
He expected this to be finally
cleared up at the next summit in
Luxembourg at the end of the
year.

His comments have re-
kindled speculation about a
two-tier Europe, with the
original six members plus
Ireland on one level and Britain
and the dissident Greeks and
Danes on another.

The furious argument inside
the meeting overshadowed
other agreements reached, to
press ahead with tearing down
the internal frontiers of the
Community to create a new
technology Europe, and to set
up a 500,000 tonne cereal store
to fight famine in Africa. But
these points were scarcely
noticed.

The debate also put an end to
the real progress being made
towards co-ordinating com-
munity foreign policy along
lines suggested by Britain,
France and West Germany.
That subject is now to go to the
intergovernmental conference
as well.

Mrs Thatcher had gone to
Milan seeking a kind of
gentleman's agreement to
accept more majority voting,
while protecting but limiting the
right of veto. Signor Bettino
Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister
chairing the summit, in-
sisted that the only way to
streamline decision-making was
through treaty amendments
going away with the veto in
certain areas. An intergov-
ernmental conference was needed
for this, he argued, and when
Mrs Thatcher refused to accept
it, he called a vote for the first
time at a summit. An amazed
Mrs Thatcher was defeated.

Afterwards she said the
coming conference was just an
excuse for not taking decisions.
"I am not particularly irritated,
it was just a lost opportunity."

But Mr Bernard Ingham, her
spokesman, had another ver-
sion of her mood. "She has but
one emotion - fury," he said.
"The Richter scale ceases to
operate when it applies to her. It
is not irritation to the Prime
Minister. It is total volcanic
eruption. Krakatoa has nothing
on it." Summit dissent, page 6
Leading article, page 13

US gives a pledge of no retaliation

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The United States gave what
amounted to an assurance of no
retaliation early yesterday
morning, in response to a
demand by Mr Nabih Berri, the
Shia Muslim leader. The State
Department said: "The US
reaffirms its longstanding sup-
port for the preservation of
Lebanon, its Government, its
stability and its security, and for
the mitigation of the suffering of
its people."

Cautious though the language
was, American officials believe
it was sufficient to satisfy Mr
Berri and the hijackers. Mr
Robert McFarlane, the National
Security Adviser, described the
statement as a "fairly artificial
requirement" - meaning, by
implication, that the US did not
take Mr Berri's demand
especially seriously.

The White House insisted
yesterday that there had been
no deal with Syria or Israel for
the release of the American
hostages. But it was clear that



Mr McFarlane (left) and Vice-President Bush

the arrangements were as close
to an unwritten bargain as could
be worked out.

The United States was told
informally by Israel that it
would carry out its stated
intention of releasing the
detainees under its control. Mr
George Bush, the Vice-Presi-
dent, said last night: "There has
been a linkage. We have been
over backwards to see that there
is no linkage. There are no
guarantees with Israel or any-
thing of that nature. There just
aren't."

Mr Bush, interviewed via
satellite from Paris, acknow-
ledged that the arrangements
could be construed as a deal.
But no matter how agonizing
the hostage situation, the
United States could not make a
deal. "We can talk but we
simply cannot ask for a
knuckling under to the demands
of hijackers. We have not done
that."

As for retaliation once the
crisis is over, he said: "The
sensitivity of this moment
prohibits me (from) being as
frank with you on that question
as I would like to be."

The first word of a break-
through reached the White
House on Friday, apparently at
the instigation of Syria. Mr
George Shultz, the Secretary of
State, was at his desk through-
out Friday night, all day
Saturday and again yesterday.

Excalibur may take sword to insurers

From Mitchell Platts, Monte Carlo

The high incidence of holes
in one on this summer's
European golf circuit has
caused a contractual row
between sponsor and its in-
surers which may yet have to be
settled in court.

The sponsors, the European
distributors for Excalibur cars,
signed a deal with the Euro-
pean Professional Golfers'
Association whereby the first
player to score a hole in one in
each of this year's tournaments
would receive one of their
luxury, custom-built cars,
worth about £60,000.

 They also insured them-
selves against the possibility of

this happening, but they say,
the insurers have broken the
contract because so many
players were achieving what for
most club golfers is mere
fantasy.

It has been calculated that a
professional golfer stands a
3,708 to one chance against
holing in one, as compared with
42,952 to one for an average
club golfer. Yet since the start
of the European tour in April
seven players have earned the
right to an Excalibur car. Some
have accepted a cash prize of
£20,000 instead, but in no case,
according to Excalibur, have
the insurers paid up.

Neil Van Loven, who is
responsible for the marketing
of Excalibur cars in Europe and
the Middle East, said: "We
have had the rug tugged from
under us because the insurance
company were not prepared to
live up to their contractual
agreement. They now say that
had they known how many
holes in one there were going to
be they would not have written
the policy."

Mr Van Loven would not
name the insurance company, but
said it was one of the biggest
in France. He says it had
re-insured itself with a
Belgian company, which in turn

had re-insured with Lloyd's of
London. Excalibur is threaten-
ing to take the insurers to court
in Monaco where the deal was
signed if they do not pay up.

The row came to light over
the weekend in Monaco, after
Isao Aoki, of Japan, holed in
one during the Monte Carlo
Open on Friday. He is in fact
the eighth player to hole-in-one
on the European tour this
summer. Gerasimo Delfino, of
Italy, missed his chance of
winning an Excalibur when he
holed-in-one during the Italian
Open because Mark Howell, of
Britain, had achieved one
earlier in the tournament.

ROYAL BIRTHDAY BOUQUET

by Rosanne Sanders

A fine bone china plate
by Royal Crown Derby,
bordered in 22
carat gold.



Bearing an original work
of art by Britain's
award-winning
floral artist.

Issued in a limited edition,
available only during the anniversary year.

A beautiful array of colours... reds and purples... green, gold
yellow, cream... salmon pink... distinguish this royal plate.

Please post by 31st July 1985. Further limit: one plate per person.
Post to: Franklin Mint Limited, FREEPOST, London SE5 2BR.
Please enter my order for Royal Birthday Bouquet by Rosanne Sanders, to be
crafted for me in fine bone china by Royal Crown Derby and hand-bordered in
22 carat gold. The issue price is £39 which includes a display stand.
I need send no money now. I understand that I shall be invoiced in two
monthly instalments of £19.50, the first being due prior to despatch of my plate.
I shall be given the opportunity to pay by cheque or by credit card.

Signature _____

Closure of Llanwern or Ravenscraig opposed by select committee

By Richard Evans, Lobby Correspondent

The Commons trade and industry select committee will express its opposition this week to the proposed closure of the British Steel Corporation's works at Ravenscraig, near Motherwell, or Llanwern in Gwent.

The recommendation comes less than two weeks after Sir Robert Haslam, the corporation's chairman, and Mr Bob Scholey, the chief executive, left MPs in no doubt that they favour shutting down one of the two strip mills to reduce excess steel-making capacity.

The MPs' report will provide valuable ammunition to two Cabinet ministers, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales and Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, who are both determined to see their countries' steelworks stay open.

But the all-party committee which takes a more buoyant attitude than the corporation to the industry's future prospects, is expected to qualify its support for the threatened steelworks, each of which has more than 4,000 employees, by limiting its recommendation to the end of 1985 when state aid for the corporation is due to end.

Although the corporation recorded a modest profit in the first two months of this financial year, Sir Robert says it must make £200 million a year to become financially viable, and even more if the corporation is to be privatized, as the Government plans.

It is argued that with Ravenscraig, Llanwern and Port Talbot, the third main strip mill, only loaded to two-thirds capacity the corporation could become more competitive, could still meet orders and could save an estimated £90 million a year in operating costs by closing one of the works.

The committee, in keeping with its report last year on the BSC, is likely to argue that the three sites should be retained, for the time being at least, to take advantage of the freer market in 1986 after the liberalization of the Common Market steel regime.

With the European Commission wanting to reduce EEC steel-making capacity from 130 million to 100 million tonnes by 1990, some MPs believe it would be unwise to close plants now only to be faced with demands for contraction in future years.

The BSC's capacity has been reduced from 21.5 million tonnes in 1979 to 14.4 million tonnes last year, while its workforce has shrunk from 228,000 a decade ago to 64,500.

Its future strategy, including the crucial issue of capacity, are the subject of discussions between officials and Whitehall and the final corporate plan could be settled by next month.

That, it is understood, is more than a year after the corporation submitted its strategic objectives to the Government.

MPs are likely to seek assurances about Ravenscraig and Llanwern in a Commons debate tomorrow on the corporation's borrowing powers and on Thursday Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, will be questioned by the trade and industry select committee.

'Loyalists' rally for march ban protest

From Tim Jones, Belfast

Thousands of Orangemen from all over Ulster have been summoned to a huge rally in Portadown, Co. Down, on Wednesday to demonstrate that they do not accept "in any shape or form" the ban which prevents them from marching through a Roman Catholic area of the town. The rally has been called at a time of growing resentment against the Royal Ulster Constabulary and Northern Ireland Office by "Loyalists" who claim they are being denied their traditional right to march where they will.

The resentment exploded in the ultra-Loyalist Shankill Road area of Belfast on Saturday night when police fought a four-hour running battle with hundreds of youths.

Heavily equipped riot police made eight arrests as they were attacked with petrol bombs and stones, and one man was seriously injured when he crashed his car while trying to avoid a makeshift barricade.

At least four other people were injured as police fired 23 plastic baton rounds to control the jeering youths, who accused them of being stooges of the Irish Government.

Announcing Wednesday's rally, to protest against the re-routing of their march next Sunday, the Portadown district

Search for IRA bombs continues

The police search for possible Provisional IRA delayed-action bombs hidden in the hotels of a dozen ports or resorts will continue today despite the discovery of terrorist "material" in a Glasgow flat at the weekend (Stewart Trender, Crime Correspondent, writes).

Scotland Yard, which is coordinating the hunt, said yesterday that the search will go on although a review of its progress is likely later this week. Full details of what was discovered in the flat in the Shawlands area of Glasgow have not been released.

However, over the weekend reports indicated that the flat had yielded a haul of explosives and arms found in a cellar. There was speculation that the find may prove to be one of the most significant terrorist caches to be found in mainland Britain.

As searches continued in towns as diverse as Blackpool and Torquay, police were still holding nine people.

In Great Yarmouth police woke people early yesterday and evacuated an area of the town after fears that they had discovered a device on the seafloor. A half mile round the pier was cordoned off but the device proved to be old telephone equipment.

Edinburgh faces next round in budget wrangle

By Ronald Faux

The Government's net around Edinburgh District Council, which is refusing to toe Scottish Office spending guidelines, will tighten further this week.

A petition by the Lord Advocate will be lodged at the Court of Session in Edinburgh on Wednesday, compelling the council to set a legal budget.

If at the hearing a week later the councillors defy the court as well as Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, they could be found in contempt.

On the same day, July 10, the first effects of the Government's clawback will be felt. Payments of £9.5 million due to the council will stop and the Government will seek to have £2.5 million already paid refunded.

The Sun criticized for buying Kray report

The Press Council has criticized *The Sun* for buying the story of Ronald Kray's wedding in Broadmoor, where he was serving a life sentence for murder.

In a statement today the council says the newspaper broke its declaration of principle barring payments to criminals and their associates when it paid a freelance journalist £20,000 for an exclusive report and pictures.

The editor, Mr Kelvin MacKenzie, said the freelance, Mr Mervyn Edgecombe, split the fee with Kray's fiancée, Elaine Milder. He understood she had put her share towards the house which the couple intended to buy on Kray's release.

Mr MacKenzie said it was the first time a Broadmoor inmate had been married inside the hospital, and the reporter and

photographers were given full facilities.

With Mr Henry Douglas, News Group Newspapers' legal manager, Mr MacKenzie attended on oral inquiry by a Press Council complaints committee.

He said *The Sun* accepted the guidelines, but the council's declaration of principle did not consider the report breached it. In his view the only payments which did harm were those which somehow rewarded or encouraged crime.

The council ruled that the payment to enable *The Sun* to cover the wedding would not have been made had the bridegroom not been a convicted criminal. It was wrong that Kray and his wife should benefit from such a payment from a newspaper, the council said.

Todd warning to Labour over incomes policy

By Rupert Morris

Mr Ron Todd, general secretary elect of the Transport and General Workers' Union, issued a warning to the Labour Party leadership yesterday that his support did not amount to an "open cheque", which would allow Labour to introduce an incomes policy if it came to power.

Reinforcing his union's commitment to free collective bargaining, as expressed at last week's biennial conference in Bournemouth, Mr Todd made it clear that he was suspicious of recent attempts by Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's deputy leader, to arrive at a new understanding on pay with the trade unions.

Mr Todd said on Channel Four's *Face the Press* programme yesterday: "I want the return of Labour government, and if things start to cause us to have dissent then we should think of the last six years under Mrs Margaret Thatcher. If that doesn't bring us back to our senses, then nothing will."

"But it is not an open cheque", he said. "There will be wide-ranging discussions... I want to talk about investment policies, regional policies and employment policies. All of those will be put on the table."



One of the cars wrecked in the Birmingham fire engine crash.

Fire engine 'out of control' kills three

By Craig Seton

An investigation started in Birmingham yesterday into an accident in which a 10-tonne fire engine veered out of control and hit five other vehicles, a tree and a bus shelter, killing three people, including a mother and her baby, and injuring seven people, some seriously.

The accident happened on Saturday night when the West Midlands fire engine, with four firemen on board, was responding to an emergency call that

turned out to be a small fire at the West Heath Hospital in Birmingham.

West Midlands police said the fire engine went out of control on a right-hand bend in Pershore Road, Streeley, and collided with a double-decker bus and a Cortina, which collided with a Sierra car.

The fire engine then hit a Ford Escort saloon, which in turn hit a pedestrian crossing pole and a Datsun car. It was so badly crushed that firemen had

to use cutting equipment to reach the five people inside.

Ms Kathy Lator, aged 20, and her baby, Clare Holly, aged 15 months, were killed and Mr Martin McKenne, the driver, died in Birmingham Accident Hospital.

Mr Stephen Holly, aged 22, Clare's father, and Ms Anna Lator, were both seriously hurt.

The fire engine also hit another car and a minibus. It overturned, snapped a tree and ended up colliding with a bus shelter, injuring a woman.

The driver of the fire engine, Fireman John Doyle, aged 26, received only slight injuries and yesterday he was interviewed about the accident by both police and fire brigade officers.

Fireman Nicholas Walter received serious head injuries and was on a life support machine last night. Another fireman broke his leg and the fourth was treated for shock. The four men were from Birmingham's Bournbrook station. Nobody on the bus was hurt.

Brecon Liberals accused of taking Tory posters

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Conservative camp in the Brecon and Radnor bye-election campaign yesterday accused the Liberals of removing Conservative posters as fast as they were put up. The Liberal agent denied the allegation.

At that rate they calculated they would poll 13,250 votes on Thursday, which would see them home.

Labour campaigners had no quarrel with the MORI figures. One said that Conservative support was melting rapidly, with Mrs Margaret Thatcher proving unpopular even in Conservative areas.

All parties agreed that the Labour vote was unusually firm in its traditional areas.

Another MORI poll in *The Sunday Times* showed Labour improving its standing in Britain as a whole at the expense of both the Conservative and the Alliance parties.

The figures, showing Labour with a lead of 8 per cent, are: Labour 40 per cent; Conservatives 32 per cent; Alliance 26 per cent. A sample of 1,066 electors was questioned on June 21.

General election 1983: Hooson, T. E. 18,125; Morris, D. 14,125; Meredydd, M. S. 14,125; Booth, R. 14,125; C. 14,125.

Ms Joan Ruddock, chairwoman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said yesterday that she planned to leave the post later this year to seek a "winnable" parliamentary seat as a Labour candidate.

She saw her role in the Labour Party as trying to ensure that Labour did not abandon its anti-nuclear policy if it returned to power, she said. She will remain a CND member.

Work on M1 section from tomorrow

Contractors are standing by to close part of the M1 as resurfacing work begins tomorrow on the only remaining piece of the original concrete motorway laid 26 years ago.

Variouly called "Operation Chaos" and "Operation Tarmac" it is guaranteed to produce delays of 45 minutes and traffic jams seven miles long.

A 193-metre section of the motorway at junction eight near Hemel Hempstead will be stripped and rebuilt from the foundations upwards by contractors working round the clock. They will face heavy financial penalties if the work is delayed.

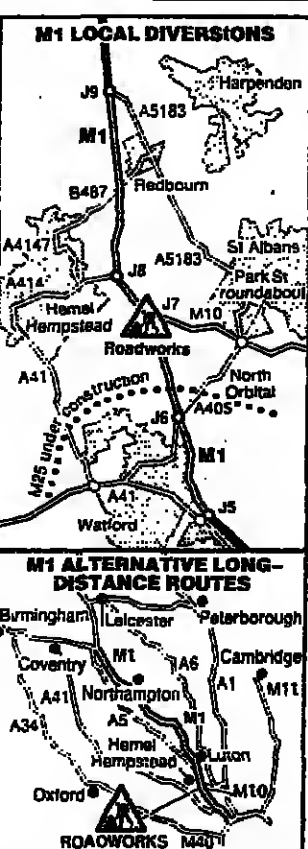
Normally used by 140,000 vehicles a day, many of them heavy lorries, the road will be affected for two weeks.

The road will still be open but traffic will be restricted to one side with a contraflow in operation.

Publicity for the work, warning motorists of the firecracker delays, has been on an unprecedented scale as befits one of the country's busiest sections of motorways.

Almost all the country's road hauliers have been informed, pamphlets have been produced in English and foreign languages for motorists entering the country, extra and longer trains have been laid on by British Rail, the motoring organizations have put more patrols on stand-by and the police are employing a "spotter" plane and television to monitor the situation.

But there are still fears, highlighted by the Automobile Association, that it could all go wrong and a minor problem



could stretch the build-up to 20 miles and a two-hour wait. A serious accident would create delays up to 40 miles long.

Once completed the resurfacing section will link up with the 121-mile M25 around London, 100 miles of which will be completed by the end of the summer. That will mean that traffic which once passed through London can instead go around its outer periphery.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$2.75; Canada \$2.75; Europe \$2.75; India \$2.75; Japan \$2.75; New Zealand \$2.75; South Africa \$2.75; USA \$2.75; West Indies \$2.75.

Electricians double no-strike deals

From Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter, Blackpool

The electricians' union is about to double the number of no-strike deals it has signed, Mr Eric Hammond, its general secretary, said yesterday.

Speaking on the eve of his first biennial conference as leader of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, Mr Hammond said that there were 14 in existence, and at least another half a dozen which his officials were hoping to complete.

The agreements, which involve a clause stipulating binding arbitration, are gradually gaining credence with the rest of the labour movement, which has hitherto regarded them as anathema.

In all, nearly 10,000 employees are covered by the deals, largely among electronics and high-technology companies.

Workers in such companies got considerable benefit from the no-strike pacts, including salaries status and a commitment by management to consult them on key decisions, Mr Hammond said.

Commenting on speculation that the Government would introduce no-strike legislation of central services, he said that his union would be prepared to negotiate such a deal for the electricity supply industry, in return for considerable concessions.

"We would be in the forefront of opposition to any law which forced us into a new agreement," he said.

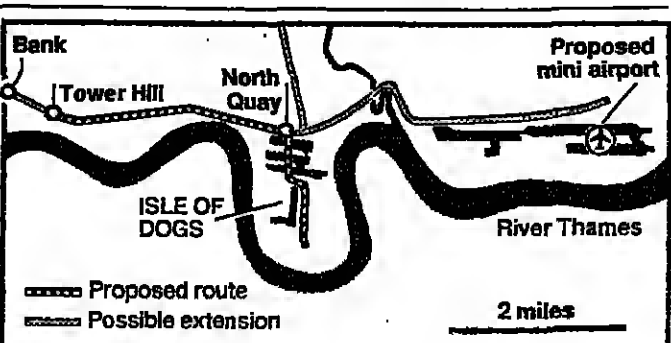
No strike deals signed by electricians' union: Lithgow Electronics, Scotland; Ireland; N Ireland; Aux, N Ireland; Shotton Paper Co, N Wales; Optical Fibres, Decade; Angley Aluminium, N Wales; Control Data, S Wales; Immos, S Wales; Hitech, S Wales; AB Electronics, two plants in S Wales; Toshiba, Plymouth; Bowman Webber, Harlow, Essex; Sanyo, Lowestoft.

Salaries linked to results are increasing

Payment by results is more popular in British industry, according to a survey published today. Cash bonuses related to performance account for around a quarter of total salary for some managers (Our Economics Correspondent writes).

However, incentive payments are now available to most groups of workers, Reward Regional Survey says in its publication, *Executive Performance Rewards*.

"There has never been more interest in payment by results," the report says. Incentive payments include merit awards in salary increases, profit-sharing and bonus schemes, share options and commission.



Docklands-City rail plan

By Judith Huntley

An ambitious plan is being mooted to extend the new London Docklands light railway from the Isle of Dogs enterprise zone via Tower Hill to the Bank of England and Fenchurch Street Station, in the heart of the City.

The new rapid transit railway, now under construction, starts at Tower Hill. It means that passengers travelling from the City have to change trains to reach the Isle of Dogs and the rest of Docklands.

The consortium of foreign banks, based in the City, which

Scargill set to win battle over rules

Continued from page 1

membership from area to area.

Mr Scargill disclosed last night that the executive amendment to end the 41-year-old rule book and substitute the new one would be taken first. That would require a two-thirds majority but once it is carried, he disclosed, any proposed changes to it would also have to command a two-thirds majority.

Even with the addition of the 20,000-strong South Wales area, the Nottinghamshire-led moderate coalition of opponents to the changes could not possibly command as much as half the total votes.

Mr Scargill said that he wanted the next Labour government to reimburse more than £1 million lost by the NUM during the year-long strike.

Man on Brighton bomb charge in court today

Continued from page 1

Shatlock, aged 52, wife of the chairman of the Conservative Party's western area, at the Grand Hotel on October 12.

Under common law with the murder of Mrs Muriel Maclean, wife of the Chairman of the Scottish Conservative Party on November 13, 1984.

Under section 1a of the Explosives Substances Act, 1883 and section 7 of the Criminal Jurisdiction Act, 1975 conspired with other accused and persons unknown to cause by explosive substances explosions in the United Kingdom, of a nature likely to endanger life or serious injury to property between January 1 and June 22 this year.

The others accused of the conspiracy are Gerald Patrick Michael McDonnell, aged 34; Peter John Joseph Sherry, aged

British tractor sales boom

From John Young, Agricultural Correspondent, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire

Britain is now the world's largest manufacturer of tractors, outside the Soviet Union, it was disclosed yesterday.

The Agricultural Engineers' Association said that production last year reached 102,000 units, of which three-quarters were exported. Total sales of tractors and machinery were worth £1,300 million, against imports of £385 million, making the industry the second largest net contributor, after chemicals to the balance of trade.

Britain has benefited by three of the big multinationals, Ford, Massey-Ferguson and Case International, switching production from the United States, where the farm economy is experiencing a severe recession, to the still-buoyant European market.

Tractor registrations in Britain in the first six months of this year rose by 23 per cent to more than 14,500. But ironically, half of those were imported because British production is geared mainly to smaller units which are unsuited to the needs of large arable farms.

Despite that particular success, however, there are clouds of uncertainty hanging over the farming industry as a

whole as the annual Royal Show opens today.

After last year's hasty and mismanaged introduction of duty quotas, which in the end appear to have hurt producers less than was expected, it is the turn of arable farmers to await the worst.

Mr George Jackson, agricultural director of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, yesterday acknowledged the problems posed by the prospect

of another huge harvest in a few weeks' time, when large quantities of unsold grain are still in store from last year.

Cereals, potatoes, and sugar-beet all looked like being bumper crops, he said. But what else were United Kingdom farmers expected to grow?

The show will be open today and tomorrow from 8am until 7.30pm, and on Wednesday and Thursday from 8am until 9pm.

Chaos in dairy industry

Policies designed to promote stability in the dairy market have actually thrown the industry into chaos, a report by the right-wing Adam Smith Institute says (Our Agricultural Correspondent writes).

The report, timed to coincide with today's opening of the Royal Show, says that decades of government intervention have made Europe's dairy industry so inefficient that it has to impose an import levy of 52p per £ on butter to keep out cheaper foreign competition. It also requires large amounts of taxpayers' money to shore up the complex mechanism of controls and subsidies. At the

same time, consumers are denied the chance to enjoy the fruits of this policy while butter is sold cheaply in the Soviet Union.

The price of butter could come down by a half and that of cheese by a third within a few weeks of Britain's abandoning its present restrictive marketing arrangements, the report claims.

The report says that dairy farmers have been driven out of business, and the industry has become concentrated in the hands of a large producer group, irresponsible to consumer needs.

REMEMBER DICK BARTON?

Come on Showy, of course you do!

Then you'll appreciate Dry Fly, the best Sherry in fifty years.

Commercial likely Arabic at uni

By Bill... ..

Vast new for satellite

By Bill... ..

Packaged bitter catches on

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

More drinking is being done at home, and the consumption of beer, especially in plastic bottles, is growing fast. That emerges from a survey by Whitbread, one of the leading brewers, which found that the take-home market is roughly equal divided between kegs and plastic bottles, which are sold at around 5p per cent, although volume last year was up 7.5 per cent.

Packaged bitter, mostly cans and plastic bottles, accounts for 85p of the take-home market and is growing at the rate of 35 per cent a year.

Whitbread hopes to take home drinkers to the pub by offering a range of bottled beers, in addition to the traditional casked ales, light, pale and export categories.

Jurists seek of leg

By Peter Evans, H...

A warning of growing discontent about the legal system is the need for radical change given in the annual report of the British section of the International Commission of Jurists.

The report discloses that a private meeting in the Law Society's Court, Lord Goff, chairman of the Royal Commission on Legal Services, and the public was shown unwillingness to accept his incompetence and delay.

He said that the legal profession must alter its change in attitude, but for the better. Otherwise it will be the Government which would impose change.

Technology would have to be employed. The relations between solicitors and counsel would change. There would be small matters to counsel.

The trial process, presentation,...

Commercial firm likely to run Arabic courses at university

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The teaching of Arabic at London University is to be privatized and much undertaken by a commercial company, if a novel proposal being considered at the School of Oriental and African Studies is accepted.

Negotiations, which have reached an advanced stage, concern a plan for a company called Arabic Services to move into the school this September and teach all its external students, those from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and from companies, who are sent on crash courses in Arabic.

The long-term is that the company would also take over the teaching of Arabic to all first-year undergraduates. It would be the first time that part of a degree course has been given to a private contractor.

"It is a very exciting development and an innovation, according to Mr Leslie McLoughlin, director of the company and former director of studies at the Arabic School in Lebanon which was forced to close in 1970.

"SOAS have been perfectly straightforward in recognizing that we have expertise in the field that they don't have. Academics involved in languages, whether French or German or Russian, became academics not in order to teach people the a, h and c of a language.

Most academics are devoted in their subject and are enthusiastic about research. Their specialism is not the teaching of elementary subjects to beginners year after year. Even if it were, it might not be the best use of their time," he said.

Mr Peter Whitaker, a senior administrator at the school, said that the plan was expected to be accepted and that the next step was to have solicitors inspect a draft agreement.

He said that because of financial pressures the school had lost 20 per cent of its lecturers, which made it more difficult for the remaining staff to conduct research.

The plan is also a recognition of the skills the company has and the usefulness of those skills within the university. Universities have tended to look at language learning as a means to study literature, philosophy or religion, but we are recognizing the fact that people learn languages for non-academic purposes.

The scheme will be a joint financial venture and the income from student fees, to be divided between the school and the company, is likely to be a six-figure sum. The external students pay £6,000 for a year's course. There have been eight this year and about 30 on shorter courses.

The plan for the company to teach first-year undergraduates, of whom there are between 18 and 20 a year, is still at a very early stage.

Mr Ted O'Connor, secretary of the school, refused to comment on the proposal.

Vast new market set for satellite television

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

There will be 30 satellite television channels being beamed across Europe within the next five years and nearly another 400 channels offering advanced communication links, creating in the process a vast new market among domestic consumers and businesses for the services, a company study has predicted. The predictions will undoubtedly shock the 21 members of the UK consortium chosen by the government to run Britain's television satellite, but who abandoned their plans only two weeks ago. They could not be convinced that there would be a demand and that the service could be commercially viable.

The growth in satellite services over Europe is predicted in a study by analysts Mackintosh International. According to the group: "Satellite service development has to date been relatively slow in Europe. However there is every expectation that growth trends in North America will be mirrored in Europe, creating a major new market for small earth stations (aerials/receivers) ... Over the next five years around \$5,000 million (£4,000 million) will be invested in the development, launching, operation and maintenance of the relevant satellites."

The French investment in their direct broadcasting by satellite (DBS) service called TDF1, to be launched next summer, and the German satellite to be launched the following year will make France and West Germany the European market leaders in satellite television.

Their programmes will be able to be received in Britain and other parts of Europe, creating a secondary market for their television programmes and electronic receivers.

The Mackintosh study predicts a sales explosion of aerials as more people are attracted to the satellite services.

Packaged bitter catches on

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

More drinking is being done at home, and the consumption of bitter beers, especially in big plastic bottles, is growing fast.

That emerges from surveys by Whitehead, one of the leading brewers, which has found that the take-home market is roughly equally divided between lagers and ales, with growth running, on average, at around 8 per cent a year, although volume last year was up 9.7 per cent.

Packaged bitter, mostly in cans and plastic bottles, now accounts for fifth of the take-home market and is growing at the rate of 35 per cent a year, Whitehead found.

Draught bitter drinkers tended to take home lager to drink, until pub bitter brands were offered in cans, in addition to the traditional canned ales in the light, pale and export category.

Jurists seek overhaul of legal system

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A warning of growing discontent about the legal system is given in the annual report of Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists.

The report discloses that at a private meeting in the Lord Chancellor's Court, Lord Benson, chairman of the Royal Commission on Legal Services, said the public was showing unwillingness to accept high cost, inefficiency, profligacy, incompetence and delay.

He said that the legal profession must alter its traditional attitude that "all change is bad, especially change for the better." Otherwise it was likely that the Government would impose change.

Technology would have to be exploited. The relationship between solicitors and counsel would change. There would be fewer references to counsel in small matters.

The trial process, preparation, presentation, time, would need to be overhauled. The legal profession needed vigorous and sustained leadership from a group of young lawyers able to plan for the next 10 to 20 years.

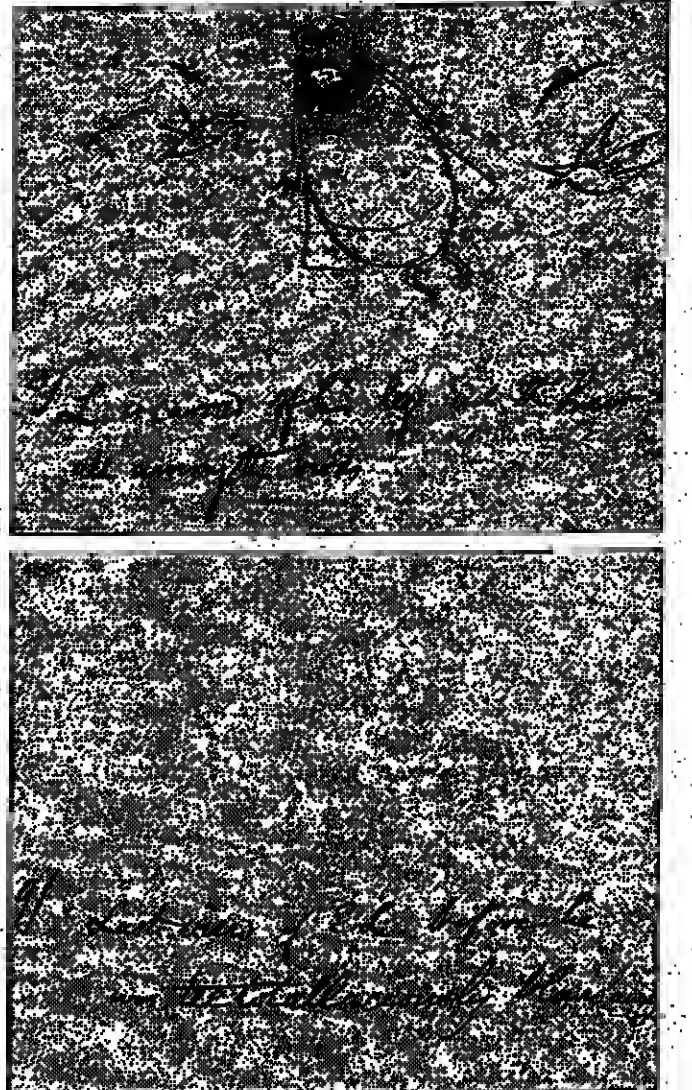
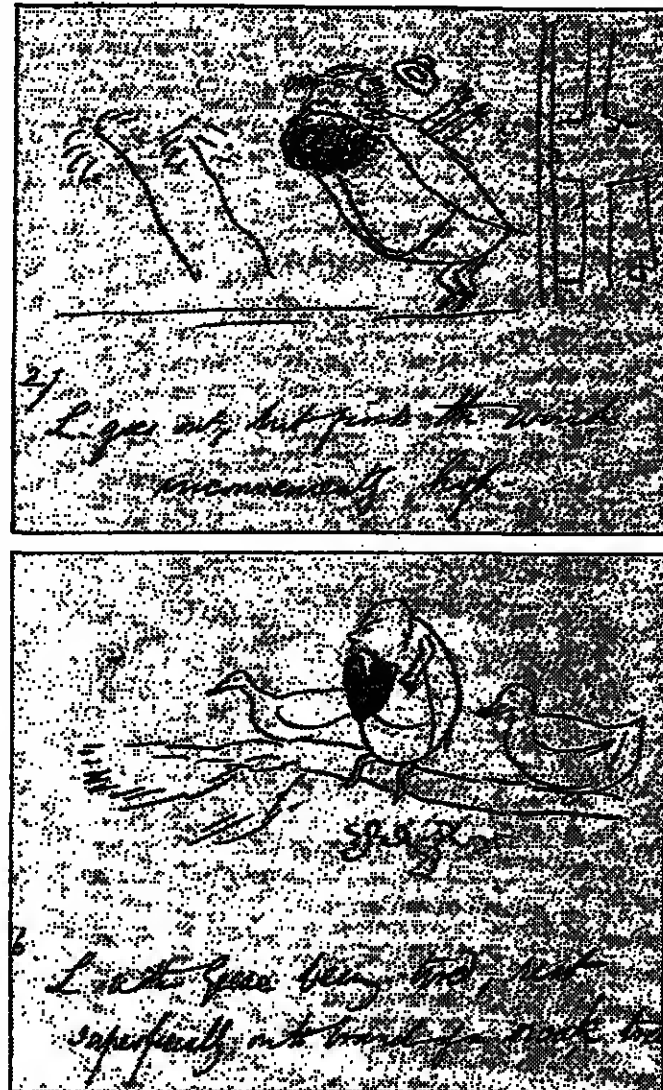
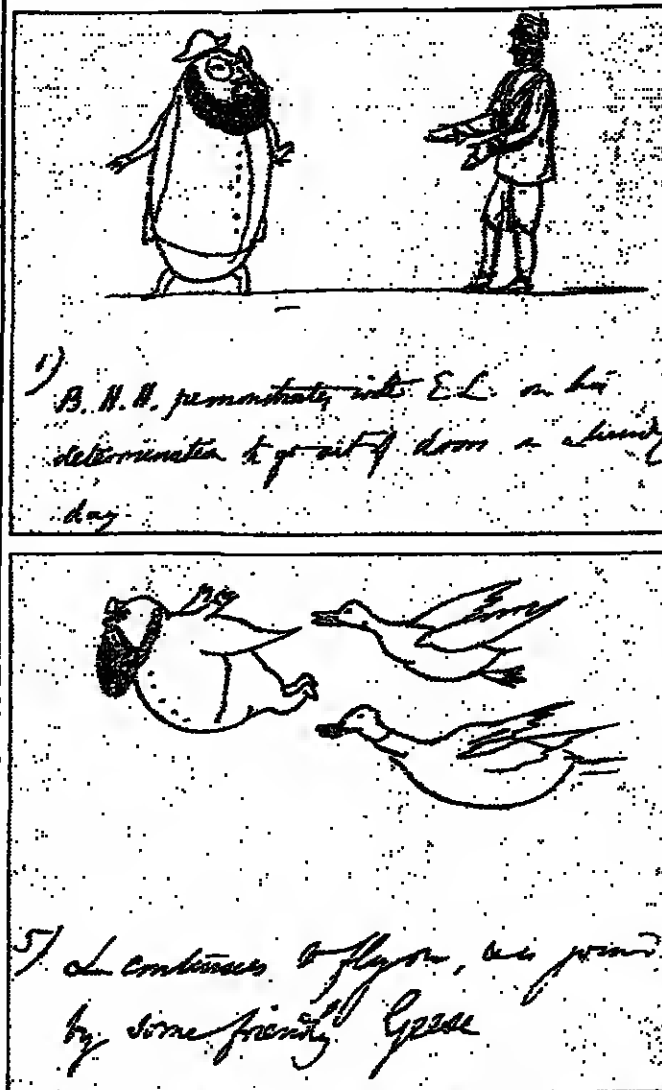
Mr David Edwards, deputy general-secretary of the Law Society, said the lawyers were losing ground. Their overheads and costs were high but their net earnings were not.

The system was not cost-effective. There was overmanning; too many people involved in litigation, too many solicitors and counsel in every case. The standards were too high and cost too much.

Summing up, Sir Nicholas Browne-Wilkinson, now vice-chancellor, said the legal system needed to think again. Its costs were inordinate, yet the rewards were not. Costs must be reduced. Public money must be spent to the best possible advantage.

Legal services were clearly not available to wide areas where they were needed.

Edward Lear's windy day flight of fancy for sale



An album of original nonsense drawings by Edward Lear is to be offered for sale by Christie's on July 9. It was inspired by a walk on a very windy day which Lear attempted on June 2, 1860, but was driven back indoors. In the nine drawings he fantasizes that he was blown away. In a first drawing of the six selected above Bernard Husey Hunt, the friend with whom he was staying, entreats him not to go out. In the last he was "teetotallously blown away". A price between £4,000 and £6,000 is expected.

Architect faces eviction

By Charles Knevytt, Architecture Correspondent

Macclesfield Borough Council is to issue an eviction notice on Mr Rod Hackney, architectural adviser to the Prince of Wales, for running his architectural and development firm from premises meant for residential use.

Mr Hackney said yesterday that he intended to fight the order, which could cost him a fine of £1,000 and £100 for every day that he remains in his office.

The Prince paid a private visit to the architect's office in February.

Mr Hackney has twice been praised in speeches by the Prince, at Hampton Court Palace last year and at the Institute of Directors' annual convention in London earlier this year, for his community architecture.

The decision to serve an enforcement notice was taken by the council's planning committee and is expected to be issued this week.

Stores chain may create 7,500 jobs

Fine Fare, one of the five leading supermarket chains, is planning to open 60 new stores within four years, adding nearly a third to its selling space and creating about 7,500 jobs (our Commercial Editor writes).

The Associated British Foods subsidiary has half the new stores already either building or at the contract stage. These will be open within two years, in Scotland, the North-east, the east Midlands and the South-west.

Fine Fare already claims to be the largest supermarket chain in Scotland and is aiming also to secure a position of strength in the other three areas largely by opening stores in medium-sized towns.

At least two thirds of the new stores will be the large super-markets and the rest full-scale supermarkets of which Fine Fare already has 50.

Warhead crash action call

By a Staff Reporter

A public inquiry into a road accident involving two nuclear warhead carriers has been demanded by Dumfries and Galloway District Council in Scotland.

The vehicles formed part of the monthly convoy which transports refurbished Polaris missile warheads from the Royal Ordnance factory at Berkshire to the nuclear submarine base at Faslane. After the accident, at Helensburgh, Strathclyde, one of the warhead carriers had to be towed away.

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*Your earnings are defined as gross earned income less certain deductions like business expenses and capital allowances. You do not have to deduct any personal allowances. (If you were born before 1st January 1934 a higher limit than 17½% applies.)

†The figures shown in the above examples are projected benefits assuming current bonus and annuity rates continue. Future bonuses depend on profits yet to be earned and so cannot be guaranteed. Annuity rates will depend mainly on interest rates prevailing when the pension is taken.

Furthermore, should you die before retirement all your contributions would be refunded free of income tax and capital gains tax.

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(i.e. £30, £50, £70, £100, or any other amount you wish to choose)

or I plan to invest £ _____ each year.
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2.2 I intend to retire at age _____ (select an age from 60 to 70)

*Based on the Company's understanding of current law and latest Revenue practice. Available only to persons residing in the United Kingdom (excluding Channel Islands & Overseas).
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Mugabe threat to make life difficult for whites who voted for Smith

From Jan Raath, Harare

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, reacted angrily yesterday to the election victory of former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith with a promise to make life "very difficult" for whites who fail to follow the Government's line.

He was no more specific, however, than promising soon to abolish entrenched white representation in parliament.

On Thursday, Mr Smith's party, the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, won 15 of the 20 seats reserved for whites in the Lancaster House constitution in a victory on a scale not foreseen. The percentage poll was high, from an electorate dominated by the elderly.

Yesterday afternoon an unsmiling Mr Mugabe faced a crowd of about 100,000 supporters at a football ground in the township of Highfield, the seat he is contesting in the elections today and tomorrow.

The trust shown to the white community at independence had, as Thursday's election showed, been completely undeserved, he said.

"The voting has shown that they have not repented in any way. They still cling to the past and support the very man who created a series of horrors against the people of Zimbabwe."

"We wish to make it very clear that it is going to be very hard for the racists of this

country." Speaking in the vernacular Shona tongue, he promised: "We will kill those snakes among us, we will smash them completely."

"A Boer is a Boer and will stay that way," he said, to the adulation of the crowd. "Boer" is the derogative used to refer to whites.

"Those who want to stay with us will have to change completely," he said.

If his Government was re-elected this week it would deal with the 20 white seats - "That dirty piece of paper (the constitution) is going to be cleansed. We can assure you that you will not have to live with that indignity and insult for very much longer," he said.

The clause guaranteeing the existence of the white seats can be amended in two years' time by 70 votes in the House of Assembly. The Government, if it takes 65 of the 80 black seats in Parliament, will need the support of at least five Zanu members and it is not clear Mr Mugabe will receive it.

Nor is it clear whether Mr Mugabe is planning on ignoring the constitution and abolishing the white seats by some other manoeuvre.

The rally followed a meeting in the morning of the Zanu(PF) central committee.

Mr Mugabe's speech dashes any hopes of accommodation between the Government and Mr Smith. In an interview this

weekend with the national news agency, Zana, Mr Smith promised to "renew and intensify" his efforts to communicate with Mr Mugabe.

Backed by the mandate given his party on Thursday, he said his policy was "one of full co-operation with the elected majority rule government and that we are entirely reconciled to living under such a constituted government."

At his Highfield rally, however, Mr Mugabe said: "There can be no alliance between those who support Ian Smith and the majority of people in this country."

It is unclear whether Mr Mugabe will extend his wrath to those outside Mr Smith's party, which took just over 60 per cent of the votes cast on Thursday.

Early in Harare, a large crowd of supporters of Zanu (PF) clashed in the township of Zengeza just south of here with a group of people catching a bus to a rally to be addressed by Mr Joshua Nkomo, the leader of the opposition Zanu party.

Later, on a football pitch in the township of Mbare, Mr Nkomo asked a small crowd of about 2,000 supporters: "Are these free and fair elections?" He produced to them an elderly man, still bleeding from a cut on the head, whom he said had been assaulted by Mugabe supporters.

Whites' last throw, page 12



Doctors and stewardesses tending one of 25 Lebanese youths burnt and injured in recent Beirut fighting. They were being flown from Cyprus to Marseilles and Paris for treatment.

Oil officials urge Opec discipline

Algiers (AP-Dow Jones)

Ministers from the five major oil producing countries finished two days of informal talks yesterday in an apparent agreement that discipline rather than pricing or production levels will be the first order of business at the coming meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"If we can maintain and reinforce the ranks of Opec, we'll be able to overcome our present difficulties," said the Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, one of four Opec oil ministers at the Algiers meeting. The other countries represented were Opec members Nigeria, Venezuela and Algeria, and non-Opec Mexico.

The meeting, hosted by the Algerian Energy Minister, Mr Belkacem Nabil, was designed to allow an exchange of views and to clarify positions prior to the full Opec ministerial session in Vienna next Friday.

Some Opec countries are believed to be producing in excess of their production quotas to win a greater share of a shrinking market. Although Opec's members have set a production ceiling of 16 million barrels a day, demand for Opec oil is believed to be about 2 million below that level.

Nigeria, the United Arab Emirates and Ecuador have been accused of producing in excess of their quotas.

Ceasefire gamble

Nicaragua tries to win back Indians

From Alan Tomlinson, Yalu, Wawa River, Nicaragua

Nicaragua is taking a calculated risk to end its war with rebel Miskito Indians in the Mosquito Coast swamps by permitting displaced Indian communities to return to their ancestral homelands amid a brittle ceasefire with rebel groups.

The ceasefire, negotiated secretly on May 17 with only part of the main rebel organization, Misura, seems somehow to be holding despite the death nine days ago in mysterious circumstances of Eduardo Panlin, the Indian chieftain who signed it here in this mosquito-plagued village of shacks on stilts.

The Government has blamed the killing on Indians opposed to the truce, who continue to carry out sporadic attacks. Despite the precariousness of the situation, the Government is going ahead with plans to allow 45,000 Miskito, Sumu and Rama Indians forced by the army to leave their homes four years ago to abandon their resettlement areas. Most will go back to the Coco River which winds for 200 miles along the border with Honduras.

The risk is underlined by Panlin's death from a gunshot wound on June 22. Panlin had secretly met senior government officials on the banks of the River Wawa near Puerto Cabezas on May 17. A truce was signed and then broadened at a second meeting four days later at this near by village which has been occupied for over six months by Misura forces.

He was killed near Yalu three days before a scheduled truce meeting which officials had already decided not to attend because of intelligence reports of plot to assassinate Panlin and the chief government negotiator.

Relatives of Panlin said they were told he had died accidentally by dropping his loaded gun but Miss Hazel Lau, a prominent member of a pro-Government Miskito organization, Misatan, said this was "difficult to believe".

Against government advice, I travelled to Yalu with another journalist by dug-out canoe across the flooded Wawa River where Indian commander Uriel Vanezas, codenamed Rubio, who had replaced Panlin as regional chief, at first refused to discuss the incident.

He eventually said Panlin had fallen into a Government trap without explaining why the government would wish to kill its new ally who was the lynchpin of its gamble for peace.

Despite such treachery on the Government's part, Mr Vanezas said, the ceasefire remained in force so that people could return to their communities.

Election battle in Dominica

By Jeremy Taylor

Miss Eugenia Charles, the Prime Minister of Dominica, should be in Barbados today for the start of the annual Caribbean Community summit meeting, instead, she is fighting a general election and hoping for a second five-year term.

She leapt to stardom in 1983 when, as chairman of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean states, she helped to engineer the American invasion of Grenada and stood beside President Reagan as he announced the landings. She came to power at the head of the Dominica Freedom Party in 1980, two years after the island gained independence from Britain.

Miss Charles, a party holds 16 of the 21 seats in the legislature.

Greenpeace ship escapes from Antwerp

The Sirius, the ship belonging to the environmental campaign group Greenpeace, returned to its base in Amsterdam yesterday after escaping from the port of Antwerp, where it had been held since the beginning of May.

The Sirius's main mast was taken down to allow the ship to pass under the bridges of the Scheldt-Rhine canal.

US report confirms spy agencies hired Nazis

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

US intelligence agencies actively recruited Nazis and European collaborators as anti-Soviet informants after the Second World War, according to the findings of a three-year investigation submitted to Congress.

It is the most detailed official confirmation yet published of American post-war entanglement with individual Nazis. The report said at least five men were given help in escaping to the United States - a former Nazi SS officer, two suspected war criminals, a convicted conspirator in an assassination and a traitor.

The study, conducted by the General Accounting Office at the request of the House judiciary committee, confirmed a special Justice Department inquiry's conclusion in 1983 that the US Government employed Klaus Barbie, the former Gestapo chief in Lyons, as a paid informer in 1947 and later protected him from extradition to France. American intelligence organized his escape to South America.

The General Accounting Office said it uncovered "no specific programme to aid the immigration of undesirable aliens". The five men received assistance individually.

One was brought to America under an assumed name. Two were the office said most US-employed Nazis and collaborators remained in Europe after their work.

India frees 152 Sikhs in amnesty

From Richard Ford, Delhi

India has announced a package of measures, including the release from detention of 152 Sikh youths, in the latest initiative towards settling the Punjab problem.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi's Government timed its "partial amnesty" to coincide with the unveiling of a bronze statue marking the 146th anniversary of the death of Maharaja Rajji Singh, ruler of Punjab for 40 years.

Under proposals revealed by Mr Arjun Singh, Governor of the state, all those arrested in connection with violent incidents in Punjab, except those involved in cases of murder, sedition and arson, will be released from jail.

An order has been signed for the release of 152 youths under the age of 20. Families of people killed in the state since August 1982 are to be given compensation of 20,000 rupees (£1,300) each and a special committee has been set up to speed up awards of compensation to victims of the riots last year that followed the assassination of Indira Gandhi.

The measures were hailed by the government as a magnanimous "goodwill gesture" by the Prime Minister. He said all concerned should respond in full measure. "We cannot afford to miss this opportunity."



Mr Gandhi: Gesture splits Sikh party.

Deng has doubts on economic zones

From Mary Lee, Peking

The Chinese leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, has indicated that his hunches, the special economic zones in southern China, may yet fail. In a candid reference to Shenzhen, the zone that borders on Hong Kong, Mr Deng was reported in *People's Daily* as saying: "We hope it will succeed, but if it fails, we can draw lessons from it." He told a visiting Algerian delegation that Shenzhen, established in 1979, was a pilot project, a new phenomenon of socialism, and its success remained to be proved.

Shenzhen has been the target of criticism by various Chinese leaders recently. It is regarded as a hotbed of black marketing in foreign currencies and other "unhealthy tendencies", of corruption, smuggling and speculation.

Even foreign enterprises, which are supposed to form the backbone of Shenzhen's economy, have not been spared criticism. Mr Hu Qiaomu, a party theoretician and Politburo member, recently attacked joint ventures and wholly-owned foreign enterprises to the economic zones, and in Shenzhen in particular, for not abiding by China's laws.

"When foreign businessmen run factories in Shenzhen," Mr Hu was quoted as saying in a local journal, "they show no respect for the unions... they forget even the laws of their own countries... many (accounting) problems were discovered when (state auditors) examined the accounts of foreign enterprises and joint ventures in Shenzhen in 1984. The accounts of some enterprises were established in Hong Kong instead of Shenzhen and there was no way to check them."

Some accounts of enterprises established in Shenzhen were false and others had two accounting books to evade taxes."

Mr Hu then sounded a clear warning: "If we fail to pay attention to this, we will lose our rights in our muddle-headedness."

The remarks followed a Chinese news agency report earlier this month that 24 labour disputes between Chinese workers and foreign enterprises had occurred in Shenzhen since 1979.

He then asked Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands to point the telescope towards the north. The kings, queens, presidents, ministers and Nobel Prize winners laughed as they and the rest of us present found ourselves revolving with the giant telescope.

"Now we have a site worthy of the Newton telescope," Sir John Kingman, Chairman of the Science and Engineering Research Council, which financed the telescope's £10 million modernization and removal here from Sussex, told me.

Together with the William Herschel telescope, to be ready in 1987, the Newton telescope will form the core of the European astrophysical complex in the Canaries for which Britain's total contribution has been £30 million out of the total

expenditure of more than £50 million.

This observatory will have four main components. Professor Alec Boksenberg, director of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and chairman of the international scientific committee running the complex, said the Newton telescope will concentrate on deep observations such as quasars, the more powerful Herschel telescope will be studying galaxies of the old building demolished, barred windows will have been made redundant by use of unbreakable glass and the place will look and feel more like a hospital.

Third, Broadmoor's medical director, Dr John Hamilton has been in office only just more than two years. Unlike his most famous predecessor, Dr Patrick McGrath, who was medical superintendent from 1959 to 1981, Dr Hamilton is part of a tripartite leadership involving Mr John Roberts, the hospital administrator and Mr Jim Clarke, the chief nursing officer.

"Broadmoor used to remove the dangerousness and leave the rehabilitation to other hospitals. Now we do both."

Tomorrow: The patient

incorporate a new gatehouse, stores, kitchen, administration blocks and 115 new beds, which should remove the need for dormitories, the all-too-obvious evidence of Broadmoor's overcrowding.

Stage two will comprise a huge new occupations and education block, with gymnasium and another 64 male and 106 female beds. When the scheme is complete and many of the old buildings demolished, barred windows will have been made redundant by use of unbreakable glass and the place will look and feel more like a hospital.

But Broadmoor is a hospital, not a prison, and has been trying for many years to transform its oppressive image. There are three main reasons why the 1980s may prove to be at least the beginning of that transformation.

First, there is the Mental Health Act Commission, established by Parliament nearly two years ago after prolonged pressure from mental health lobbyists and required to visit Broadmoor and the other special hospitals regularly, to investigate complaints.

Second, Broadmoor is about to embark on a two-stage rebuilding scheme. Stage One, to be completed next year at a cost of £15 million, will

replace the old three-storey brick frontage, the bars on the windows, and the beauty of the view becomes all the more poignant.

You look back again at the awesome three-storey brick frontage, the bars on the windows, and the beauty of the view becomes all the more poignant.

Airbus gets \$1bn Lufthansa boost

Frankfurt (Reuters)

West Germany's national airline Lufthansa is buying 15 European A320 short-haul Airbus and taking out options on 25 more in a deal believed to be worth well over \$1 billion.

The order is the second biggest to date for the A320, a 150-seat craft due to go into service in 1988. The plane is built by Airbus Industrie, a consortium of British, West German, French and Spanish aerospace firms.

Lufthansa also is purchasing seven of the consortium's A300-600 wide-bodied, long-haul Airbus with the option of a further three.

Musicians held as spies

Moscow (Reuters)

Two members of the unofficial Georgian musical group Phantom will be charged today by the KGB with spying, a capital offence, another member told Reuters by telephone from Tbilisi.

In Leningrad, Gennady Petrov, a modeller for the shipping ministry, was given "the sentence he deserved" for handing over military secrets to a Western businessman, *Truth* reported.

Fears for four Cape leaders

Johannesburg

Four black community leaders, all believed to be members of the United Democratic Front, a multi-racial coalition of anti-apartheid groups, have disappeared in the Eastern Cape and are believed to have been murdered.

Two badly charred bodies were found not far from the burnt-out shell of the car of one of them. Local people suspect police "hit-squads".

Pertini steps aside early

Rome

President Pertini of Italy resigned on Saturday, eight days earlier than expected (Peter Nichols writes). His seven years as an extremely popular head of state gave the office new significance.

The recent speedy election of his successor, Senator Francesco Cossiga, on the first ballot, persuaded him to go early and avoid a hiatus in the country's official life.

Fatal dive

Giglio, Italy (AP)

A British diver, identified as Mr Christopher Winter, aged 43, of Bath, Bath, Northumberland, drowned while trying to recover the wreckage of an Etruscan ship off the Mediterranean island about 90 miles north-west of Rome.

Last dispatch

Havana (Reuters)

Cuba expelled the Havana correspondent of Agence France-Presse, M Andre Biranoff, for "insulting Cuban womanhood". In a recent report he said Cuban women often married foreigners for financial reasons or to leave the country.

Twenty up

Cape Canaveral (Reuters)

Intelsat, the world's first multinational communications satellite group, celebrated its twentieth anniversary by launching its 38th orbiter capable of handling 15,000 telephone calls and two television programmes simultaneously.

Jackson stamp

The British Virgin Islands

(population 12,034) are to use a portrait of the pop star Michael Jackson in gaudy uniform on their next issue of postage stamps on July 22. Neither the Queen's head nor royal cipher will appear.

Inside Broadmoor: 1 Hospital aims to shed oppressive image

Few places inspire so many myths and misconceptions as Broadmoor. For most of the public it is a sort of Colditz for mass-murderers, from which escape should be impossible. For patients, former patients and social reformers, its huge brick walls and barred windows are the symbols of a repressive Victorian institution where treatment takes second place to security.

The visitor's first impressions are of high walls, clanging doors and jangling keys. After signing in at the main gate, you go through an electrically-operated door into a small space to await the unlocking of another door from the other side.

Across the courtyard, you arrive at the main administration block. If your escort will allow you through the building to the main lawn, you will be able to appreciate a fine view of the Berkshire countryside, with playing fields in the foreground, and beyond the walls, wooded hills stretching into the distance.

You look back again at the awesome three-storey brick frontage, the bars on the windows, and the beauty of the view becomes all the more poignant.

Rupert Morris is the first journalist for more than five years to have been allowed to talk at length to patients and staff about life inside Britain's most secure hospital. In the first of three articles he describes the place.

Broadmoor has about 550 patients, of whom 100 are women, housed separately. Most patients have committed violent crimes. A few, now about 50, have committed no crime, but exhibited violent or psychopathic tendencies with which an ordinary psychiatric hospital cannot cope.

The small details of the hospital routine remind you just how "special" Broadmoor is. Patients' mail is censored for fear that they may communicate escape plans; such apparently innocent items as tape cassettes have been known to contain miniature hacksaw blades; there are random body searches when patients leave the workrooms, to see if they have pocketed a potential weapon.

More extraordinary to the outsider is the dual role of the staff bar and restaurant, an attractive modern building across the road from the main hospital, but inside the grounds.

But the two large lounge bars where staff drink and relax can be converted, more or less at the touch of a switch, into an escape centre, the wood panelling removed to reveal maps and electronic equipment.

But Broadmoor is a hospital, not a prison, and has been trying for many years to transform its oppressive image. There are three main reasons why the 1980s may prove to be at least the beginning of that transformation.

First, there is the Mental Health Act Commission, established by Parliament nearly two years ago after prolonged pressure from mental health lobbyists and required to visit Broadmoor and the other special hospitals regularly, to investigate complaints.

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Steam age: Mr Sidney Woodcock, aged 92, a former water board employee, who returned to the Hampton Water Works in London to shut down the last of the old steam turbine engines there (Photograph: Don Miller).

Computer system to aid diagnosis of asthma

A computer system has been devised to assist and train doctors in the often difficult task of diagnosing and treating bronchial hyper-reactivity, that is asthma (Our Technology Correspondent writes).

The system, developed by Marconi Instruments, of Edinburgh, for a subsidiary of Glaxo, the drug company, uses an IBM personal computer, a television

set with a touch-sensitive screen, and a video disc player. The microcomputer is fed information about the patient, who responds to a series of multiple-choice questions put by the doctor. The doctor can also ask the computer for more information.

At the end of the electronic consultation, the system will display its diagnosis.

Palumbo to name choice on Thursday

By Charles Kneivitt, Architecture Correspondent

Mr Peter Palumbo, the property developer, will announce on Thursday his choice of architect to prepare a new scheme for the six-acre Mansion House site which he owns in the City of London.

The 290ft Miles van der Rohe office block which he was hoping to build was rejected by the Government last month after a public inquiry.

Mr James Stirling, architect of the £6 million Clere Museum extension to the Tate Gallery and of the Tate of the North, in Albert Dock, Liverpool, is strongly tipped to receive the commission.

He received the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture in 1980, and the American Pritzker Prize in 1981. His £16 million State Art Gallery in Stuttgart, which opened last year, has been widely acclaimed by critics and visitors.

Mr Palumbo was making his decision at the weekend. There have been suggestions that his choice may not be British but possibly American.

Obligation to marry 'for life'

Morally speaking, marriage

should be for life, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, told the Family Law Bar Association on Saturday (our Home Affairs Correspondent writes).

"I continue to believe that marriage should be between one man and one woman during their joint lives," he said. And he continued to believe that in secular law marriage was a contract giving rise to a status.

Practically speaking, when a marriage had broken down irretrievably, all the law had to do was to deal with the consequences, aiming to achieve the minimum of trauma and bitterness and the nearest approach to justice which judicial wisdom and a responsible profession could contrive in a situation in which there was often no answer which was or could be absolutely right.

He said he hoped in July to publish the report of the committee headed by Mrs Justice Booth on matrimonial procedure, which placed great emphasis on children and conciliation.

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Test for Hawke's powers of persuasion at taxation reform summit

From Tony Dnboudin, Melbourne

Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, will need all his powers of persuasion if he is to emerge from the "taxation summit, which opens in Canberra today, with his beloved "consensus".

The summit, which developed from a question to Mr Hawke in a radio interview during the campaign for the last election, will have before it three options for revamping Australia's tax system, one of which is preferred by the Federal Government.

It will bring together state governments, unions, business, welfare organizations and other leading interest groups.

The options are:

1. Small cuts in personal income tax, with the highest marginal rate cut to 52 per cent. Tax-free earnings allowance would remain at \$450 (about £2,500) and 22 per cent on earnings over \$450.
2. The second option contains most of the first, plus larger personal tax cuts, achieved by lifting to \$5,400 the tax-free allowance.
3. The third option, preferred by the Hawke Government, includes most of option one plus a substantial income tax cut achieved by lifting the tax-free threshold to \$6,250 and reducing the top tax-rate to 50 per cent.

It also calls for a consumption tax of 12.5 per cent on everything. This would replace wholesale tax and would be the main means of financing income tax cuts.

Since the White Paper containing the options was published last month, the Government and more particularly Mr Paul Keating, the Treasurer and main supporter of the preferred option, and Mr Hawke have slogged the country trying to sell the Government view.

But despite enormous effort the result has been increasing

opposition: every state branch of the ruling Labour Party except one has voted against it.

A telephone poll of more than 60,000 people carried out by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation last week found opposition running at 3-1.

The unions are opposed to the consumption tax, though they have not spelt out their position officially.

Option 1 comes closest to the position of the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

Business likes the Government's preferred option up to a point but naturally objects to tax on fringe benefits and capital gains tax.

Welfare organizations also oppose the Government package, arguing that consumption tax will affect the poor and underprivileged more seriously than the wealthy.

At this stage the Government seems to be trying to keep open its position, although both Mr Hawke and Mr Keating have been strongly outspoken in support of the third option.

It remains to be seen whether the tax summit turns out to be merely a public relations exercise, as many opponents suggest, or whether Canberra will heed the opinions expressed.

Psychedelic Beatles car auctioned for \$2.2m

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The Beatles psychedelic painted Rolls-Royce was sold to \$2,229,000 (£1,768,462) at a Sotheby's auction in New York on Saturday, by far the highest price paid for a car.

The auctioneers were well aware that they were dealing with a most desirable memento of the rock and roll age and had estimated the car's value at \$200,000 to \$300,000, a pretty pushy valuation.

The bidding battle left this forecast far behind with Mr Jim Pattison, a Canadian businessman, emerging the victor. Mr Pattison is president and chairman of "Expo 86", next year's world fair in Vancouver which will run from May 2 to October 13.

The Rolls-Royce Phantom V touring limousine was bought by John Lennon in 1966. He and a mystic friend who lived in Weybridge, Surrey, painted the body. It has multi-coloured foliage, flowers and scroll work painted on a gold yellow ground. The fenders and hub caps are whirled of red white and blue.

The car was used by the Beatles themselves between 1966 and 1969 and subsequently lent to friends such as the Rolling Stones and Bob Dylan. It was taken to the United States in 1970 and in 1977 it donated to the American Copper Hewitt Museum.

The sale demonstrated that



Mr Pattison still smiling after parting with \$2.2 million for the Beatles' Rolls-Royce at Sotheby's in New York.

the Beatles are gaining rather than losing charisma with the years. A rapid sketch with a black top by John Lennon secured \$25,850 (£19,865).

With a few quick lines he has drawn his own face and

Yoko Ono's, written "Give Peace a Chance" over their heads, signed it and inscribed the date 1970. A very similar drawing of the pair snoring in a double bed, sketched with a few lines, made \$8,500.

Bush makes little headway with Soviet negotiators

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

US Vice-President George Bush clashed head-on with Mr Viktor Karpov, the Chief Soviet delegate to the Geneva arms negotiations, when he met the three principal Russian negotiators and their US counterparts here at the weekend as part of this European tour.

Mr Bush reiterated the American conviction of the need for progress at the talks. He said afterwards that he had not come to get "some instant agreement".

Mr Karpov remarked tersely: "We have presented our views on the dangerous situation created here by the US departure from the tasks and principles of the negotiations agreed on between the two sides at the January 8 meeting."

He was referring to the communiqué issued by Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, and Mr Andrie Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, which said their governments would "aim to prevent an arms race in space."

The Russians contend President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative is incompatible with that statement.

Mr Bush went on to address the Bellerive Group, a meeting of world politicians set up by Sadruddin Aga Khan, the former UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

He gave a warning on the potential of nuclear terrorism.

"Terrorists have become more imaginative in their violence in order to capture the world headlines," he said. "We must be prepared for other more dramatic acts in the future."

Mr Bush welcomed the fact of "some headway" having been made recently in talks between the US and the Soviet Union.

Speakers highlighted the point that presenting other states - or conceivably terrorist groups - acquiring nuclear weapons is about the one thing on which the two superpowers solidly agree.

Doctors' atom test plea

Budapest - Five years after its formation, the group International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War is voicing frustration at its inability to influence the superpowers (Thomson Prentice writes).

The group founded by American and Russian heart specialists, is holding its fifth congress

in Budapest and claims a membership of 140,000 doctors in 40 countries.

Delegates have called for a moratorium on all nuclear test explosions and discussed a space satellite to communicate medical aid and knowledge around the world.

Britain has only 40 delegates among 800 at the conference.

Sudan rebels halt UN mercy flights

From Paul Vallety, Khartoum

United Nations relief flights to the south of Sudan, which is suffering from a famine affecting about two million people, have been withdrawn after a threat by rebels to destroy the aircraft with heat-seeking missiles.

The threat was made to the head of the UN relief operation in Sudan, Mr Winston Prattley, during an unpublished visit he made last week to Ethiopia, the main supply base of the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army.

The rebels said any relief flights into the besieged garrison towns would now be considered a legitimate target. The Red Cross symbol would afford no protection, the SPLA told the UN.

The rebels are understood to be angry that in recent months a Trans-Arabian civil Boeing 707 is said to have carried military supplies into the garrisons.

The SPLA's capability to shoot down aircraft is undoubted. During the present fighting it claims to have shot down 14 planes using Sam 7 missiles.

This weekend the UN in Khartoum decided to curtail all

its flights into the southern towns of Malakal, Wau and Rumbek and advised all voluntary relief organizations to do the same. An operation by the US charities Catholic Relief Services and World Vision to fly food into Wau and then ferry it by road to Rumbek has been postponed.

The UN has made no official announcement on its suspension of aid, although this weekend Mr Prattley said: "Our policy is to get food not just into the garrison towns but into the whole of the famine-affected countryside."

In the past three weeks Unicef has made eight flights to airlift 15 tons of food and medicine to Rumbek, where 20,000 people have received little food for the past six months because of the rebel blockade. Last month an attempt by the Sudanese Army to supply the garrison failed when 10 trucks in a military convoy were blown up and 28 people killed.

The operation by the two American charities was to have taken 150 tons of food into the besieged town for distribution by local churches and mosques.

Turkish left elects new leader

By Our Foreign Staff

Turkey's main parliamentary opposition, the centre-left Populist Party, has elected Mr Aydin Gonen Gurkan as its new leader.

He beat the party's founder and former chairman, Mr Necdet Calp, by 424 votes to 228 at its first congress on Saturday night, party officials said.

Mr Gurkan, a professor of economics, had criticized Mr Calp for lack of effective opposition to the Government.

The party, which has 113 seats in the 400-seat Parliament, captured 30 per cent of the vote in the 1983 general election, but its share of the vote in local elections last year fell to 8.4 per cent.

Mr Gurkan promised "not more words but deeds" to unite the Turkish left, the prospects looked dimmer than ever in view of his positive identification with the philosophy and programme of the rival Democratic Left-party, which is to be officially formed next August by the supporters of Mr Bülent Ecevit, the former Social Democrat Prime Minister banned from politics for 10 years.

Leaders of the emerging new party, who include Mrs Ecevit as a leading candidate for the top post, have been claiming grass roots support and have ruled out a merger with either the Social Democrats or the Populist reform.

Mr Gurkan has promised to survive for the lifting of restrictions on statements by former leaders and to defend democratic freedoms "starting

Japan to revive Gulf peace role

From David Watts

Tokyo

A new phase in Japanese efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war begins today with the arrival in Tokyo of the Speaker of the Iranian parliament and a sizeable delegation.

The visit is the first Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani has paid to a country in the developed Western world and represents the best opportunity in months to try to persuade the Iranians to abandon some of their more radical conditions for ending the war.

The Japanese often say they have no mediation role as such, but they have had some success in acting as diplomatic messengers as virtually the only country of any significance with equal access to both Tehran and Baghdad.

Although attacks on civilian targets and shipping in the Gulf resumed after the Japanese got a truce agreement on both from Tehran and Baghdad, even that modest success in limiting the war was something no other developed country could have achieved.

The Iranians in particular depend on maintaining good relations with Japan because it is perhaps their only prospective source of modern technology and investment.

The Japanese have stuck to their near disastrous petrochemical joint venture in Bandar Khomeini.

The Iranian delegation will be in Japan until Thursday. At the end of last week Nissan announced an agreement on production in Iran of Jeeps and small lorries.

Polish meat prices rise

Warsaw - The Polish Government is increasing meat prices by up to 15 per cent today, despite a call by underground Solidarity leaders for a one hour national protest strike (A Correspondent writes).

The increases will complete a round of staggered rises in the cost of most staple foods which began in March and have led to a sharp burst of wage inflation.

The authorities, encouraged

by the lack of public response to previous protest calls by Solidarity's clandestine Provisional Coordinating Commission, appear confident that there will be no serious militancy in the factories in reaction to the meat price increases. The latest rise was not announced until Friday.

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, made his opposition clear yesterday.

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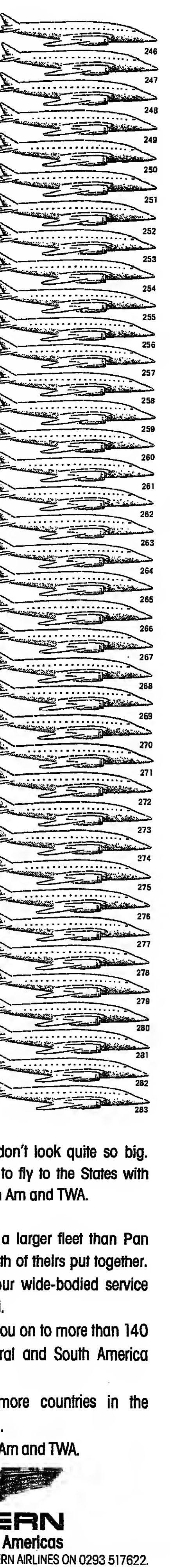
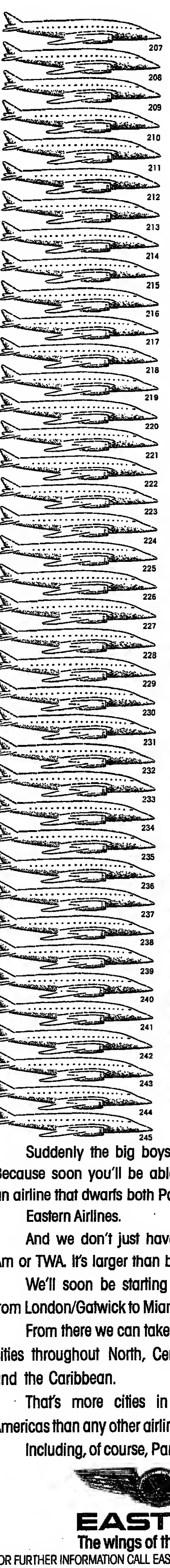
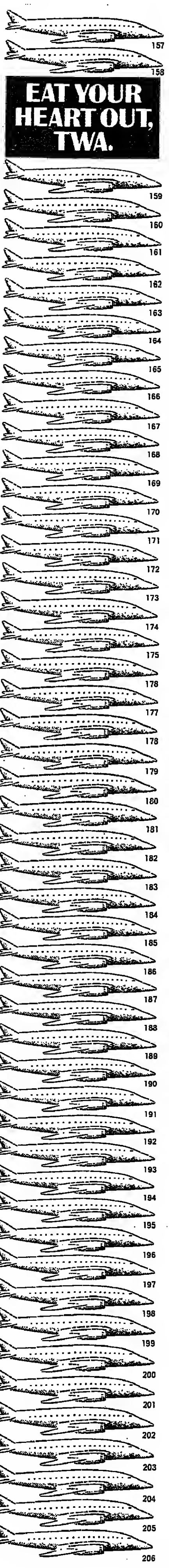
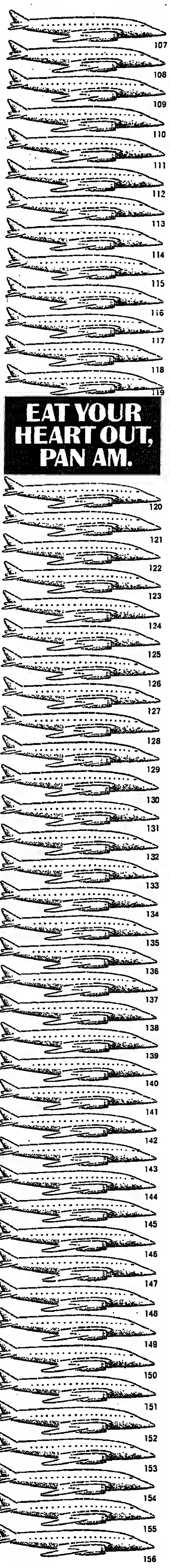
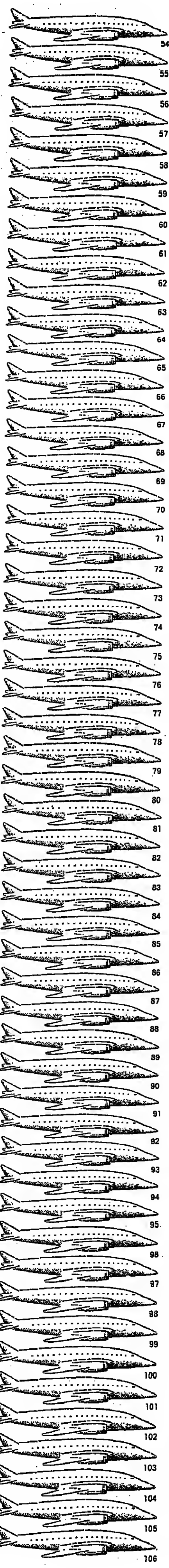
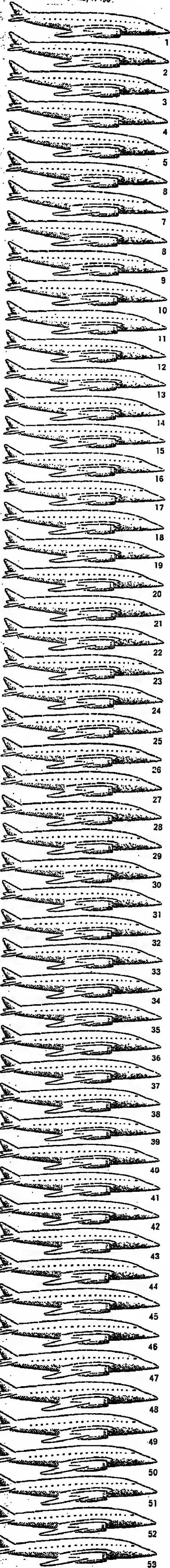
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THE ARTS



John Higgins enjoys the opulence of Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable* at the Paris Opéra

Showmanship triumphant

Samuel Ramey: majestic in voice and presence

June Anderson: fearlessly accomplished coloratura

The career of *Robert le Diable*, Meyerbeer's first Paris success, is curious. It stands in the direct line of "supernatural" operas that started with *Der Freischütz*, went on to *The Flying Dutchman* and Verdi's *Macbeth* and through to the extravagant treatments of Gounod and Boito. It certainly catered for the mid-Victorian taste for pacts with the Devil by proxy of course, and general fascination with spookery. Many of the very best European tenors were attracted to the title role; and Beniamini was reckoned a plum bass part.

By the turn of the century *Robert* had notched up over 750 performances at the Opéra, but there has not been a glimpse of it there since until the last few days. The Opéra notes a production at the Florence Maggio back in 1968 - the cast there was a strong one led by Scotti and Christoff, but the work was sung in Italian - and that is it.

Whatever the reservations about Meyerbeer as an opera composer, and there have to be several, his showmanship is not in question. *Robert* is less about people than about spectacle. And, in days when so many opera houses are having to make visible demonstrations of parsimony, it is certainly a change to see Paris revelling in mammoth statistics: 600 costumes, 1,000 metres of material, 20 set-builders, a chorus of 96, a corps de ballet of 40. . . It is as if the management has been saving all season for a huge thrash at the end of it. Back to the days of Barnum and de Mille.

But then Meyerbeer delighted in tableaux. The Roman production team, Perini, Ionesco and Florio Matavescu, after bizarrely flashing the titles of some cod silent movie across a backdrop of the Opéra, obliged by starting with one: an immense golden baroque, which presumably brought Robert and his companion Beniamini to beach near native Normandy, is beached near

Palermo where Sicilians drink, gamble and flirt. They close with another as Robert, having escaped the clutches of the Devil, marches off with his Isabelle (making a very brief final appearance in an entirely new dress of dazzling white feathers) as a gothic cathedral arises at the back of the stage just as an angelic choir proclaims the triumph of Heaven over Hell. Perhaps that is just how it was in Meyerbeer's 1831.

In between whiles there is a visit to some deserted abbey ruins for the phantom ballet of sinful nuns Berlioz so much admired - and it does contain the best music of the score. The choreographer, André Prokhorov, has some of them take off their bits so that they resemble frilly exiles from *Swan Lake* while one or two others, to the disstate of part of the audience, were quite clearly gentlemen nuns - *Robert*, after all, came only three years later than Rossini's *Le Comte Ory*, which used the same joke. Beniamini, attempting

to corrupt Robert, looks on with a posse of attractive topless she-devils in body stockings.

It is such spectacle that provides much of the life-blood that remains in *Robert*. In five substantial acts - Meyerbeer was no man for concision - there are ariad paths, especially vocal ones. The libretto by Scribe and Delavigne, which with vast improbability confines the action to a single exceptionally full day, has but one surprise to pull: Beniamini turns out not only in league with the Devil but also to be Robert's father. Notwithstanding he is the opera's most interesting character because he alone has a secret.

Samuel Ramey transforms him from an amiable companion to a diabolical figure, with shoulders padded into the shape of bat-wings, as he summons up those sinning nuns from the dead. "Nonnes, qui reposez", one of the best arias in the score. Ramey majestic in voice,

which seems untiring, and presence can do no wrong with a Beniamini who stands midway between Weber's Samiel and Marschner's Hans Heiling.

It takes more than the usual suspension of disbelief demanded by Meyerbeer to accept that Alain Vanzo's Robert is his son. The part is mainly declamatory, and Vanzo is beginning to show his years: an heroic attempt by a veteran tenor in a part which could use more youthful sheen. Isabelle too is a cypher, a passive creature with two major arias of which the one in Act IV, "Robert, toi que j'aime", is the better.

June Anderson, looking and sounding much like the young Sutherland - with her jutting jaw, her fearless and highly accomplished coloratura and her disinterested consonants - was mightily impressive. So too was Michèle Lagrange, a softer-grained soprano, in the odd part of Alice, foster-sister to Robert, who is always trying to lead him into

the paths of righteousness. It is she who begins the most famous of the vocal numbers, the *gran terzetto*. "Que faut-il faire" - Scribe's words were ever a little prosaic - tugging Robert in one direction as Beniamini tries to tug him in the other before midnight sounds.

Outside the Opéra midnight sounded just a few moments after Thomas Fulton, the young American conductor, had played the closing bars in an orchestral performance that had grown in assurance and security after a ragged start. Meyerbeer certainly needs a production of this lavishness: whether he deserves it is a question that will be debated. But the Paris *Robert* is certainly not to be missed by collectors of either curiosities or slap-up occasions.

● *Robert le Diable* continues in repertory this month, with Rockwell Blake taking over from Alain Vanzo in the title role in some performances.

ment. He flew over his French chateau in a yellow hot-air balloon shaped like a sphinx and worked at a desk furnished with extravagantly vulgar Fabergé equipment.

"Malcolm Forbes is meticulous about public relations", observed the writer-narrator Harriet Crowley. "Euborant" might have been a more accurate adjective. Forbes is consciously or unconsciously committed to hyping up the American dream: his Boeing 707 and his magazine are both named "the capitalist tool" and his indiscriminate gathering of everything from toy soldiers to Impressionist paintings is the most conspicuous conceivable method of consumption. Beside these excesses, the lifestyle of the Carringtons of *Dynasty* seems a model of restraint.

Celia Brayfield

Radio 3 tonight broadcasts the Boston Early Music Festival performance of *Teseo*: Nicholas Kenyon reports on this and another tercentenary tribute in the United States

Handel's theatrical mastery

So far, the Handel tercentenary opera productions in Britain have ranged from the extravagantly contemporary (the Coliseum, Arx and Royal Northern College *Teseo*) through the solidly traditional (the Birmingham Poro and Keele *Berenice*) down to the usual school of Handelian Coarse Acting which has persuaded so many people for so long that the operas are utterly unstageable. What has not yet been tried with any thoroughness, though the English Bach Festival's *Teseo* this month may be an exception - is imaginatively and exhaustively to re-create an original style of staging.

It cannot quite be done, of course; but two Handel productions in America this month have proved that the attempt has a great deal to teach us about how and why the operas work so well. The first staging was of *Teseo* (chosen presumably because it is by far the best of the operas which had not before 1985 been revived in modern times) at the Boston Early Music Festival. This exceptionally enterprising and lively festival, which combines all the best characteristics of an early-instrument fair, a scholarly conference and a series of high-profile concerts, has an enviable wide range of resources to draw on.

Boston borrowed as the basis of its sets those made for a highly-praised *Orlando* in St Louis, imported the English conductor Nicholas McGegan as both music and stage director, and assembled a remarkable orchestra of all the best East Coast period-instrument players. Three things worked perfectly: the orchestral playing was on a level I have never previously heard in the United States, the stage - with its scene-changes in full view, rippling waves and descending clouds - looked marvellous, and the relationship of stage to orchestra (no buried pit but a close support with obligate players able to converse on equal terms with the singers) was revelatory.

Not everything else was as satisfactory. By the performance I heard, the last of a daily series, several voices sounded tired and the extremely dry acoustic of the Boston College Theatre must have been dauntingly unhelpful. And while McGegan's grip on the musical proceedings was firm and full of life, his stage directing was far weaker: attempts at baroque gesture were not accompanied by any correspondingly stylized movement, and too much of the opera was set up.



Clouds descending in the vivid staging of *Teseo*

Teseo is, after all, a deadly serious piece on a very high level: completed in 1712, it is a brilliant early example of the magic genre which was to flower in *Alcina* (due at Spitalfields this month). The first act introduces the protagonist except for Medea, who starts the second act with a menacingly lovely aria and only gradually unveils the terror that strikes at the end of that act and the next in magnificent accompanied recitatives.

Fortunately the Boston Medea, Nancy Armstrong, was by far the strongest personality in the cast and spat out her music with venom: a pity that her surrounding monsters were allowed to camp it all up. The very high castrato role of *Teseo* introduced Randall Wong, described as a "sopranoist": actually a thin counter-tenor who

sounded pushed beyond endurance. The most musical singing came from Judith Nelson as Aglaja, who has some exquisite music, and Drew Minter in the more manageable counter-tenor role of Arcane, who opens the third act with an ethereal siciliano. A tortuous, virtuosic solo was dispatched with deceptive grace by Stephen Hammer.

The clues which this Boston *Teseo* gave about the way Handel's drama can unfold (word-books were provided with translations, the characters' relationships were clear and the opera was uncut were reinforced by the second production, of the far better-known *Indra*, given as part of the Spoleto USA Festival in Charleston, South Carolina.

For this the staging was in the hands of the choreographer Catherine Turvey, and for the first time in my experience one saw singers move with the same poise and purposefulness as dancers. The designs were more garish, less faithful to originals than those for *Teseo*, and not all of Miss Turvey's rather discursive ideas for enlivening the *da capo* related to eighteenth-century practice.

But there were some beautiful effects: the concealed light by which Ariodante thinks he observes his lover's faithlessness perfectly matched the mood of Handel's piercingly tragic "Scherza infida". Ariodante's whole part is a miracle of developing perception, and Judith Malafrente let it grow naturally, exploding in the final act with "Dopo notte" as a ululating outpouring of joy.

Spoleto's Dock Street Theatre is scarcely a genuine eighteenth-century affair: its proscenium is heavy and its pit is low. Concert Royal, co-edited with coe by James Richman, had obviously suffered from the formation of the Boston orchestra and sounded less good than one had a right to expect. A combination of both events, Richman's vocal cast and direction with Boston's orchestral expertise and scenery, might have been a knock-out.

Dynasty (BBC1) concluded its season with the traditional soap-opera cliffhanger, achieved this time by a magnificent deathbed performance by Harry Andrews followed by a somewhat overrated reading-the-will scene. Andrews, as the rapacious father of the senior Carrington, oil tycoon Blake, conducted the ritual exchange of earth-shattering information with his son with the avid slickness of a master bridge-player; the last trump was flipped over the end of his brass bedstead, with a champion's authority.

Dynasty is largely about dressing-up archetypal emotional themes are dressed up in a Grand Hyatt conception of how the rich and privileged live, characters from whom depth of feeling and fluent communication can seldom be expected

Every now and then the creators of this phenomenon, which is seen in 100 countries around the world and shows no sign of flagging after five years, throw in a script, a massively glamorized version of a family album occasion. Last night we

Rock A talent mislaid

Dire Straits Birmingham Arena

You could hear what was going wrong in the brutal way that Terry Williams's cluster-bomb drumming obliterated the whispered confidences of "Wild West End", and you could see it in the ludicrously lavish light-show provided for "The Man Too Strong", turning a simple Dylanque strum-along protest song into something close to Freddie Mercury's rebarbative Nuremberg sideshows.

As Dire Straits opened the *Bringing the Rain* year-long world tour - as we supposed nowadays to add "sponsored by Philips Compact Discs", the way they do on the sports pages? - on Friday evening, it was clear that the balance of one of the world's finest rock groups had gone awry.

They have always been a group for whom, in terms of presentation, less is more. Modesty of demeanour has been one of their most appealing traits. Two years ago with the help of sensitive lighting and clear amplification, they even managed to project their best qualities successfully to giant arenas, without compromising the warmth and spontaneity of music that had been conceived and nurtured in far more intimate surroundings. For the moment, at least, that gift seems to have been mislaid.

Throughout the two-hour show, strident amplification fed as almost hysterical mood utterly at odds with the relaxed musicianship and melodic strength for which they are held in justifiably high regard. Often the synthesizers of Alan Clark and Guy Fletcher, used to thicken the textures, added too much richness, clotting the flow. Visually, the incessant rock-star posing distracted audience and musicians alike. Probably the real star was the lighting designer, Chas Herington, for the stupefying voracity of the stage was a series of "Private Investigations" and for the whirling carousels of light which drew gasps from the customers at the close of "Tunnel of Love".

Of course, Mark Knopfler remains the most eloquent guitarist in rock (and probably anywhere else, too). When he and the band return to Britain for further concerts in December, perhaps they will have regained their sense of proportion. If nothing has changed, then we shall know that, on stage at least, Dire Straits have become just another act.

Richard Williams

Television Dressed-up emotion

In real life are dressed up with quivering souls and the ability touchingly to express them. Thus the masterful Blake, seen displaying gorgeous vulnerability to his wife, and holding hands with his dying father, while his young Turk son-in-law seemed chiefly concerned with a chapter in my life that I have to close, emotionally.

Every now and then the creators of this phenomenon, which is seen in 100 countries around the world and shows no sign of flagging after five years, throw in a script, a massively glamorized version of a family album occasion. Last night we

had *Bringing Home Baby*: in *Dynasty* terms this meant a nauseating display of sentiment by the family servants as mother Krystle (in white fox) cradled the newborn infant in a voluminous white satin sleeping bag.

Nothing as tasteful as this soft-focus tableau occurred in the first of a series called *Great Collectors* (BBC2), which was devoted to Malcolm Forbes and his family, who run America's guidebook to wealth, *Forbes Magazine*. Forbes senior unblinkingly admitted buying his Gainsborough for the name and most of his other pictures for reasons of uneducated sentiment.

The Mozart performance was equally disappointing. Presumably Mr Previn chose K453 from some particular feeling for it, but he did not seem eager to communicate his insights; indeed, it would have been pretty hard to cover up the exuberant comedy of the finale more completely, or to disguise what is interesting about the slow movement as opposed to what is peculiar.

Ma played its three movements with his usual highly polished sound and intensity of projection, as indeed, together with his unusually reticent pianist, Kathryn Stott, he did the Schubert. Yet there are sometimes felt, as one often does with this particular player, that his responses were just occasionally too well rehearsed, that no matter how much contrast of dynamic or tone quality was present in the sound there was something unspontaneous about the gesture. In other places, though, such as the slow movements, the illusion was totalling convincing.

From such playing it is clear that Ma thinks largely in terms of song. If Schubert is more besides, so, to a larger degree, is Brahms. It was hard to see need, or justification, for Ma to go to the trouble of transcribing the D minor Violin Sonata, Op. 108, for his own instrument when there are perfectly good cello sonatas around that we still do not hear often enough.

And, while Ma may have beguiled us earlier, he simply could not get away with playing Brahms in the same manner. A whole dimension was missing here, exemplified most obviously in a few moments of the scherzo where Miss Stott ought to have had the prominent role, but quite ridiculously was made to murmur underneath Ma's few relatively unimportant two-note chords.

Stephen Pettitt

Concerts

Mozart: in the last movement of the Brahms they responded venomously to the challenge of the choral sopranos' harshness. Harps and horns stood out, but the larger wind ensembles were raw. Even Lucia Popp was below her best.

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Paul Griffiths

Yo Yo Ma/Stott Queen Elizabeth Hall

If there was a theme to Yo Yo Ma's recital it was, as far as three of the works were concerned anyway, that of the composer innocent. Besides Beethoven's Variations on Mozart's "Bei Mannern" from *The Magic Flute*, inoffensive to the point of being charming, there was Schubert's "Arpeggione". Sonata, whose innocence is derived from the deepest of experiences, and a youthful work of George Crumb, his Sonata for Unaccompanied Cello of 1955.

Here the composer is already heard speaking with an individual, directly emotive voice, the more effective perhaps for being devoid of the modishness that some say spoils some of his later work. The language, though chromatically based, is conservative, the flourishing

when required simply to be in character. Dramatic expectation being what it is, the only thing you want to know is whether the failed actress is going to make a smashing come-back. This we never find out: though, in much the most ingenious scene, we see Miss Marlowe (as the American) demanding a love scene and then collapsing in the middle of it, so as to fall through two levels of American artifice before winding up in a desperate state of English reality.

Michael Elwyn's company perform with prodigious energy and precision on this tiny acting area, even achieving a chorus line-up on a matchbox-sized inset stage. Otherwise Michelle Fine, Robert Reynolds and the author turn on capable impressions of the Hollywood greats, which would carry more weight if delivered from a less flimsy structure.

Irving Wardle

Theatre

Making fun of clichés is a dangerous game, as they are apt to fight back. So it is here. All is well so far as Fran Landesman's lyrics are concerned: they are sensitively set by Jason McAuliffe, who has the services of an extremely resourceful pianist (Alasdair MacNeill), and they toss rhyming movie clichés around with the ease of Dick Vosburgh in *A Day in Hollywood* ("If he wants a change I won't stand in his way - but Jim, darling, I just saw the doctor today").

But when it comes to the action, clichés start leaking through at an ever-increasing rate, so that there is little to pick between the story of the American hustler from the wrong side of the tracks and the English actress's account of how she blew her career - "a part like Cora comes once a lifetime". Also, what begins as an affectionate tribute to old movies gradually settles into a monotonous sner; and, as the whole piece is built on clichés, the cast is left without resources

when required simply to be in character. Dramatic expectation being what it is, the only thing you want to know is whether the failed actress is going to make a smashing come-back. This we never find out: though, in much the most ingenious scene, we see Miss Marlowe (as the American) demanding a love scene and then collapsing in the middle of it, so as to fall through two levels of American artifice before winding up in a desperate state of English reality.

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Irving Wardle

Mr Taylor provides some useful examples and statistics. In Hong Kong, a concerted anti-photocopying campaign has resulted in 61 arrests and the seizure by the Customs and Excise Anti-Piracy unit of 91 photocopying and binding machines. In Korea, it is reliably estimated that the loss of sales per annum to British publishers as a result of piracy is £2.5-£3m. In Egypt £1.5-£2m and in Nigeria £3m upwards.

Statistics can certainly achieve more than mere pen-pushers. General Zia was apparently so stung by a letter from Richard M. Nixon complaining of the piracy of his book *Leaders* that the Pakistani leader took the dramatic measure of invoking the Federal Investigation Act to deal with his country's book pirates.

Mr Taylor visited Jordan earlier this year, and found that the only copyright protection is provided by the 1912 Ottoman Law, which, although possessing criminal sanctions, allows a maximum penalty of 100 Ottoman Gold Pounds for a first offence; the modern equivalent, 25 dinars, would hardly cover the cost of lunch in an Amman hotel. There is no immediate prospect of new copyright legislation.

The primary objective of the Campaign Against Book Piracy is to bring every country into membership of one of the international copyright conventions; if there were but one copyright convention which was recognized by the leading book-producing nations that might be easier to achieve.

In March 1983, when the Campaign was launched, there was virtually no co-ordinated opposition to book piracy anywhere in the world. At a meeting last Friday the 100 existing contributors to the Campaign were invited to renew their pledge to contribute 0.1 per cent of their export earnings, and publishers who had not previously participated were urged to do so.

Mr Taylor and his tiny staff is a cullage, Gwyneth Hughes, in London, and two part-timers, Yiu Hui Kan in Hong Kong and Wong Sui-Peng in Kuala Lumpur) have achieved an enormous amount in their first two years of operation. It is no longer regarded as futile to challenge book piracy. Most significantly, publishers are accepting that piracy is not simply an irritant with which they have to live but a real threat to their prosperity and future, and that of their authors.

Governments which have tolerated piracy for years are taking positive steps to improve copyright protection. Not least, American publishers, who until very recently were quite complacent about book piracy (the export market mattered to them less than it did and does to us), are becoming much more involved.

E. J. Craddock

PUBLISHING

Pirates in print

From the heart of Bloomsbury, most improbably, you may - if you are a publisher - obtain your anti-piracy kit. If you have an image of London's top publishers playing games with antiques, smoking pistols, wooden legs and parrots it is infinitely less romantic than that.

Harboured, but far from becalmed, at 19 Bedford Square, headquarters of the Publishers' Association, is the two-year-old Campaign Against Book Piracy, led by the indefatigable Ian Taylor. Copyright is the cornerstone of any credible publishing business: the livelihood and wellbeing of both living authors (and their heirs) and undecad publishers depend upon it.

Part of this is an adherence by publishers to agreed market boundaries. For instance, the only way that a British publisher can properly - that is, well and profitably - publish a book on, say, applied mechanics in Singapore is if he has the exclusive right to sell his edition there. Yet Ed Summerson of Pitman was aware that each year his firm's *Applied Mechanics* was widely advertised as being on sale in a pirated edition on the campus of Singapore Polytechnic. "Get Applied Mechanics, price \$5.95.50 (official price \$5.17.60) from Room. . ."

Pitman had to prove that they (rather than the author) had copyright in Singapore, and provide evidence of pirate copies and proof of sale. Ed Summerson hired a private detective, who made a purchase of the book. The infringing books were then seized, and so were the printer's invoices. A sum for damages has been offered.

A respect for copyright and market boundaries is more important than ever - with more titles being published worldwide, and the cost of distribution hardly decreasing - in both developed and developing countries. The latter some time in the past, left it appropriate to reprint what they wanted as that was the only way they could make essential titles available to their people. More and more developing countries now accept that, if they are to foster their own publishing industries, they have got to enact copyright legislation.

Mr Taylor provides some useful examples and statistics. In Hong Kong, a concerted anti-photocopying campaign has resulted in 61 arrests and the seizure by the Customs and Excise Anti-Piracy unit of 91 photocopying and binding machines. In Korea, it is reliably estimated that the loss of sales per annum to British publishers as a result of piracy is £2.5-£3m. In Egypt £1.5-£2m and in Nigeria £3m upwards.

Statistics can certainly achieve more than mere pen-pushers. General Zia was apparently so stung by a letter from Richard M. Nixon complaining of the piracy of his book *Leaders* that the Pakistani leader took the dramatic measure of invoking the Federal Investigation Act to deal with his country's book pirates.

Mr Taylor visited Jordan earlier this year, and found that the only copyright protection is provided by the 1912 Ottoman Law, which, although possessing criminal sanctions, allows a maximum penalty of 100 Ottoman Gold Pounds for a first offence; the modern equivalent, 25 dinars, would hardly cover the cost of lunch in an Amman hotel. There is no immediate prospect of new copyright legislation.

The primary objective of the Campaign Against Book Piracy is to bring every country into membership of one of the international copyright conventions; if there were but one copyright convention which was recognized by the leading book-producing nations that might be easier to achieve.

In March 1983, when the Campaign was launched, there was virtually no co-ordinated opposition to book piracy anywhere in the world. At a meeting last Friday the 100 existing contributors to the Campaign were invited to renew their pledge to contribute 0.1 per cent of their export earnings, and publishers who had not previously participated were urged to do so.

Mr Taylor and his tiny staff is a cullage, Gwyneth Hughes, in London, and two part-timers, Yiu Hui Kan in Hong Kong and Wong Sui-Peng in Kuala Lumpur) have achieved an enormous amount in their first two years of operation. It is no longer regarded as futile to challenge book piracy. Most significantly, publishers are accepting that piracy is not simply an irritant with which they have to live but a real threat to their prosperity and future, and that of their authors.

Governments which have tolerated piracy for years are taking positive steps to improve copyright protection. Not least, American publishers, who until very recently were quite complacent about book piracy (the export market mattered to them less than it did and does to us), are becoming much more involved.

E. J. Craddock

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"MAGICAL"

Observer

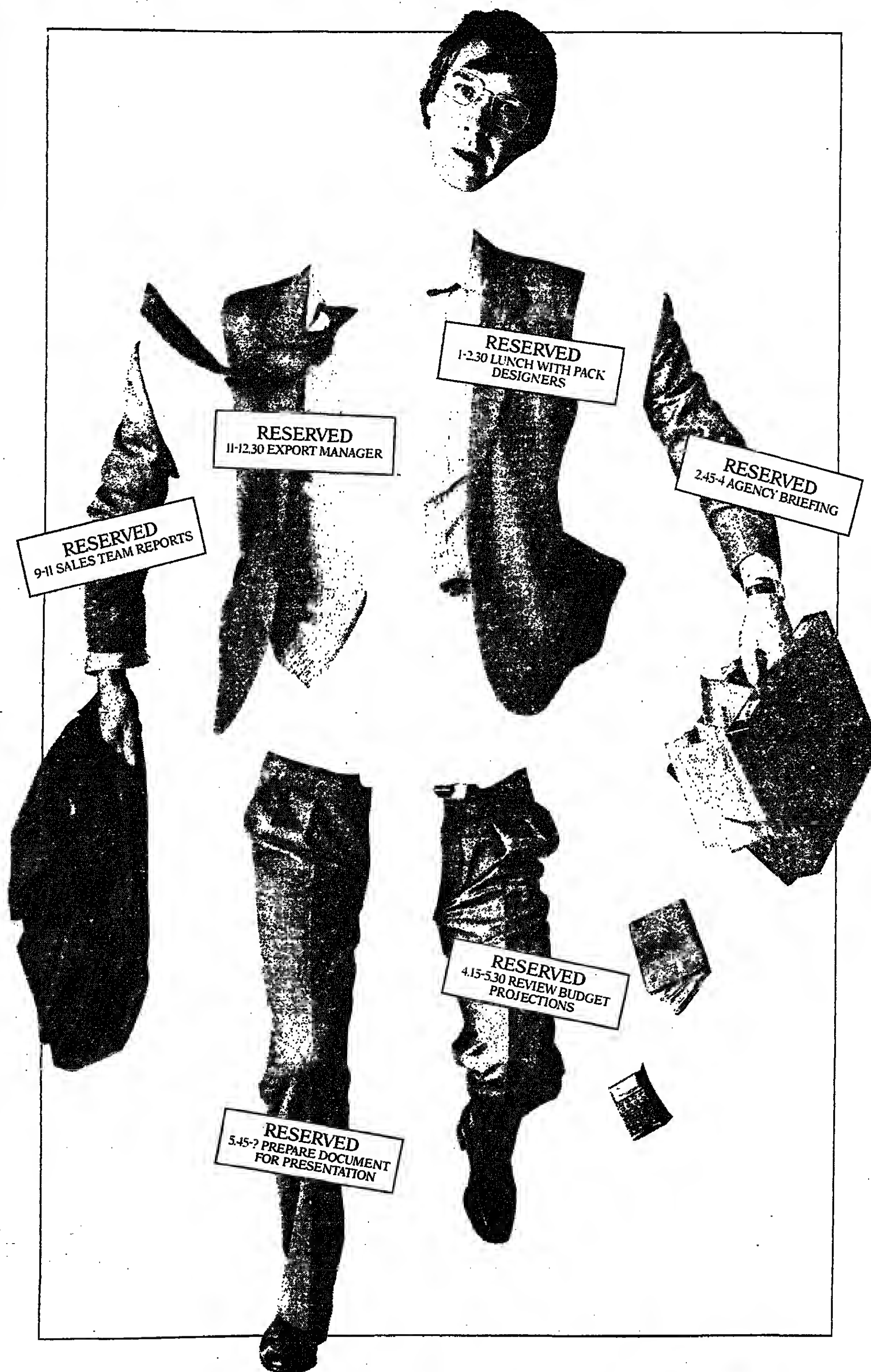
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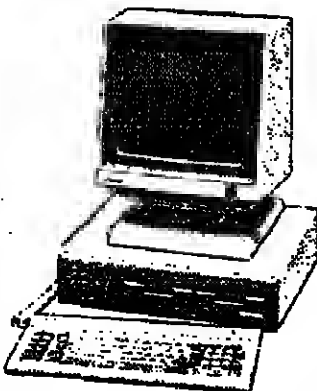
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SPECTRUM

Patience Wheatcroft examines the radical changes now sending shock waves through Fleet Street and the provinces

Revolution of the paper tigers

About 80 per cent of Britons read a newspaper every day. Not so long ago this habit looked in danger of becoming a quaint old-fashioned one, destined to fade away as the children of the video era came of age.

But instead of quietly curling up around the nation's fish and chips and awaiting extinction, the newspaper industry is buzzing with excitement and energy. New papers are being proposed with a frequency that might terrify the tree conservationists.

Mr Eddy Shah is responsible for much of the new mood. His plans for a national daily could revolutionize Fleet Street and attract a new generation of readers. His moves are already encouraging other publishers to speed up the pace of change. Mr Robert Maxwell's Mirror Group is now aiming to get colour into its pictures, as well as its prose, a year ahead of schedule so that it can compete with Mr Shah.

News International has announced that it is to launch a new evening paper, the *London Post*. Mr Clive Thornton, who was briefly the boss at Mirror Group, is still working at his idea of a left-of-centre Sunday paper. And for people who are not entirely committed to the idea of newspapers, the chance to read without paying is growing rapidly. Birmingham now has a morning paper backed by Reed International and delivered free to 300,000 houses four days a week. Other cities may soon be in receipt of such largesse.

Publishing is attracting attention because it can be very profitable. In the past, proprietors have had to struggle with archaic practices and processes that have limited their ability to enjoy profits as well as power from their businesses. New technology could change that.

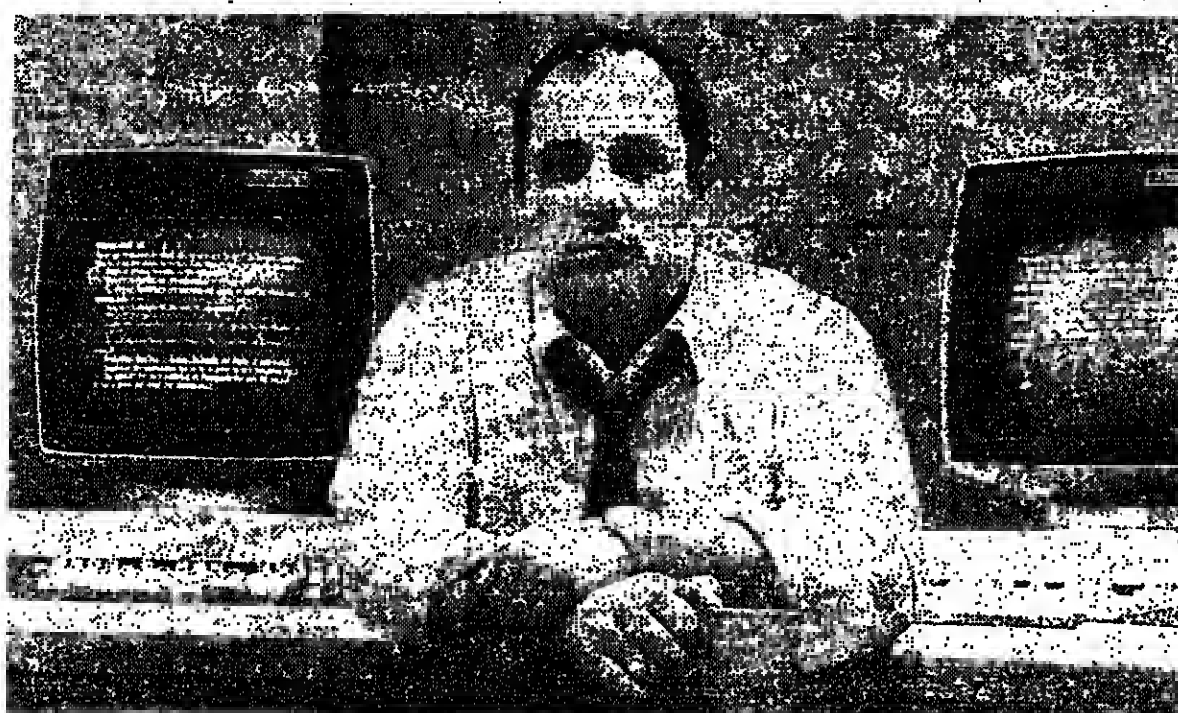
'Advertisers love free-sheets'

Mr Shah's new paper could probably make profits of £20 million a year on a circulation of one million — just half of what the *Daily Mail* sells. It is based on a total rewriting of the economics of publishing and Mr Shah is not alone in realizing the potential for this to be made.

Mr David Stevens, chairman of a large group of local papers, is a merchant banker who is aiming to become a newspaper baron, not because he seeks the proprietorial influence that has been wielded by such people in the past, but because he wants to make profits. He intends bidding for Fleet Holdings, publishers of the *Express* newspaper. It could cost him well over £250 million but, like Mr Shah, he has seen new technology work in the provinces: now he wants to go national.

Both Mr Shah and Mr Stevens are major publishers of "free-sheets", essentially low-budget local newspapers which have challenged the economics of the old world local newspapers they have attacked. From that background they are able to view Fleet Street perhaps more clearly than many who have spent their lives there. They are horrified at what they see now, but entranced by the prospects of the potential fortunes that could be made.

"I have never seen a linotype machine work in my life," marvels Mr Shah. "We have one at my works but purely as a museum piece." It is a statement which sums up how he has



6 National papers seem to follow narrow political viewpoints

Eddy Shah (above)

made a great deal of money from publishing local free-sheets in his *Messenger* group and it is the key to the future of newspapers generally. New technology is inevitably going to replace the antiquated hot metal presses. Mr Shah has the advantage of not having to get rid of the old before he can bring in the new.

Despite his bulk and penchant for large cigars, he radiates the naive innocence of the boy who spotted the Emperor's lack of clothes. His is an uncomplicated approach to life and business. He saw that commercial television was funded entirely from advertising revenue and reasoned that he could do the same for local newspapers.

Advertisers like the idea of free-sheets: between 1981 and 1984 they more than doubled the amount of money they spent on them. Over the same period, their spending in conventional local weeklies has barely kept up with inflation. Local dailies have been subjected to a similar squeeze. The trend is all too clear — before long, the free-sheets will dominate local markets.

Their success is based not so much on what readers want as on economics and the wishes of advertisers. In many small communities the established local paper, full of news of the Women's Institute and local weddings, has gone to be replaced by a free-sheet in which editorial content consists of little more than television listings.

But there are give-away papers which believe in providing reading

'The economics of madness'

material as well as advertisements, and as competition increases it is those which invest a little in the area of providing jobs for journalists that will stand most chance of survival. Reed's *Daily News*, Birmingham's give-away paper, is mounting a direct challenge to the *Birmingham Post* and has to fight on all fronts, including editorial.

Mr David Stevens, chairman of United Newspapers, which is one of the biggest publishers of local papers, believes that eventually all local weekly papers will be given away. He still has hopes of getting people to

pay for such things as his *Yorkshire Post*, but if Reed, or anyone else, was audacious enough to enter his arena with a free daily, Mr Stevens will launch his own first.

Eddy Shah contemplated giving away his new national, but has now decided to sell it at 17p. Its appeal to advertisers is obvious. Thanks to efficient production processes that provide colour as easily as black and white newsprint, he is able to offer colour advertising to those who have previously found it prohibitively expensive.

Mr Shah sprang into the public perception as the man who single-handedly took on the National Graphical Association over the issue of the closed shop. The battle of the *Stockport Messenger* lasted seven months and ended in victory for Mr Shah. He sees himself as a radical but has no wish to preside over a newspaper which mirrors all his views.

"As a reader, I don't like national newspapers because they all seem to follow narrow political viewpoints," he says. "They deal with stereotypes and leave no room for the CND supporter who supports private education or other people who cannot be neatly pigeon-holed."

He is not unique: other publishers are now investing heavily in new equipment that will eventually provide colour simultaneously with black and white.

Mr Robert Maxwell is spending around £100 million on bringing the *Mirror* Group up to date. Times Newspapers has invested more than £70 million on a new plant in London's Docklands and the *Daily Telegraph* has become a late entrant in this race to provide the customer with what he may want rather than what he might historically have been content to accept.

But Mr Shah, starting afresh in the national newspaper business, can

avoid the redundancy problems and huge reorganization costs that beset his rivals. The *Daily Telegraph*, for instance, has just had to struggle through the City in search of £110 million in order to fund a move to Docklands and new, efficient colour presses. A hefty chunk of the money, perhaps up to £30 million, will be spent on paying off some printers and encouraging others to cooperate.

"It is the economics of madness," says Mr Shah. But despite that, the prospect of eventual profit at the *Daily Telegraph* has encouraged a tough Canadian businessman, Mr Conrad Black, to pay £10 million for a 14 per cent stake in the publisher.

Mr Shah claims to be a media man first and a businessman second. His background takes in stints in the theatre and television before he turned to publishing. Now he is enjoying formulating the outline of the paper he will produce.

The Saturday edition of this seven-day-a-week paper will be particularly important. He believes that most publishers have tended to back-pedal on their Saturday issues so that advertisements will flood into the fat Sunday papers which most proprietors also have in their stables.

But Mr Shah thinks that a Saturday paper with sections on gardening, cars, food and other weekend pursuits should be a great attraction. He has also realized that the end of Sunday trading bans will see stores dashing to Saturday's papers to announce there that they

'Heavy investment in new technology'

will be open. He is not one to overlook a commercial prospect.

If Mr Shah can sell a million papers a day, and achieve a reasonable level of advertising, then he could make around £20 million a year. That figure sounds ludicrous as it is almost twice the profits produced by all the national newspapers last year. "On a turnover of £1.4 billion they made a joint profit of just £11 million," declares Mr Shah somewhat scathingly. "They would have got a better return from the building society."

With his projected low manning levels and high efficiency, Mr Shah



I am not a great believer in the power of the Press

David Stevens (above)

reckons he should be able to break even on only 300,000 copies, although he will have capacity to print up to five times that amount. Industry analysts believe that he will have no difficulty selling that number of copies, if not more, providing he can get them distributed. He is currently recruiting up to 350 local franchisees who will sell the paper on their patch.

In February last year, Mr Shah signed the deal that brought him £10 million of investment from an assortment of backers from Trusthouse Forte to British & Commonwealth Shipping. Until recently it would have been highly unlikely that such companies would have invested their cash in such a business, but the figures that Mr Shah can produce from his portable computer are undeniably enticing.

Mr David Stevens has viewed a similarly attractive profits progression in his estimates for the newspaper industry, hence his decision to try and bid for Fleet Holdings. Mr Stevens's United Newspapers had announced that it would like to buy Fleet and is now awaiting a Monopolies Commission decision on whether such a move should be allowed.

Should it give the all clear, Mr Stevens will make his offer and then the battle for control of the *Daily Express* and its *Crusader* emblem could begin in earnest.

But Mr Stevens has no wish to be a crusader. "I am not a great believer in the power of the Press," he says. "I do believe in investing in businesses where I can make money." Newspapers now come into that category.

If Shah succeeds in producing a national paper with low manning levels and the latest technology, he will have paved the way for other newspapers to drastically alter their profitability. Many are already in the

READ ALL ABOUT IT

The new enthusiasm for newspapers is not restricted solely to those who would publish them. Sales of newspapers are returning to the levels of their heyday in the mid-1960s. In 1963, Britons bought 13.6 million newspapers every day. By 1972 sales had slipped to 14.3 million copies, but by the beginning of this year they were back up to 15.5 million. Latest figures from the Audit Bureau of Circulation show that *The Times* is experiencing the fastest growth.

Average daily sales (in 000s)		
	1974	March '85
Daily Express	3,080	1,943
Daily Mail	1,738	1,845
The Mirror	4,218	3,390
Sun	3,457	4,060
Daily Star	—	1,555
The Times	339	468
Daily Telegraph	1,384	1,226
Guardian	353	485

midst of negotiating new technology deals with their workers, but none wants a full-blown confrontation that could, in a prolonged strike, wipe out a costly chunk of the benefits.

News International, owner of *The Times*, already has its Docklands works ready to roll. The plan is that it will soon be producing a new evening paper, the *London Post*, which would be capable of developing into the 24-hour paper with several editions throughout the day.

David Stevens has his own plans for developing the *Express* group, but he won't talk about them until it is his. In his three years as chairman of United Newspapers he has already transformed it from a staid publisher of magazines and local papers into a fast-moving international media business. He puts his success down to commercial sense rather than a feel for the communications business.

'A long strike could be very costly'

The results are beginning to show through, with bigger profits for the publisher, at the risk albeit of some readers feeling deserted. Was the *Wigan Post* & *Chronicle* truly missed after David Stevens closed it down last year? There are those who like to think so — but they probably worked there.

The consolation for them must come from the fact that newspapers as a breed are not dying but being born again. Despite the dawn of the technological age that with the press of a button can bring the latest world news on to your television screen or enable you to carry out a conversation with the bank, people are still picking up papers and reading them. Eddy Shah, though never far away from his personal computer, is convinced that the newspaper has a long life yet.

Advertisers still have faith in the medium. Last year they spent £676 million in the national press and £921 million in the regionals. This year the figures are expected to grow by 10 per cent while television advertising grows at only half that.

If the publishers can find the right combination of information and entertainment to put between those advertisements, it has all the makings of a highly lucrative business.

China rolls forward

Communist China's entrepreneurs have a problem: their Rolls-Royce has a worn-out clutch.

The 10-year-old car now stands on creaks in the grounds of the Shanghai Federation of Industry and Commerce. It arrived five years ago as a gift from a Hong Kong millionaire industrialist to his father, Mr Tang Jun Yuan, a federation vice-president.

The federation's collection of sick foreign vehicles is completed by a 1972 Fleetwood Cadillac with a gearbox problem, an elderly Mercedes with a wheel missing and a Corvair 2.0CL with a broken dynamo.

They are particularly keen to get the Rolls back on the road. "It is quite prestigious to ride around in it," says Mr Charles Y. Wang, another vice-president. "When the president of a British bank comes here, he likes to borrow it."

The fact that the one vehicle in the fleet still working is a frumpy, Soviet-designed but locally-built saloon, makes one wonder why the Chinese are so keen to acquire British, American and West German technology. But that is one of the federation's main aims.



Progress held up: Shanghai entrepreneurs and their Rolls

Mr Yang Cun-Yu, a federation official, says 20,000-odd members are all former entrepreneurs, "Before liberation, they had their own businesses."

When the government took over their factories, many continued to work in them as managers or in lesser capacities. Now they serve as a prime example of how China is trying to bridge the gap between communism and capitalism.

Mr Wang adds: "The government feels we are needed, to help make up for lost time. Not only are we technically trained, we are a very small proportion of the people here who have done business."

Today, they are busy searching the world for new technologies. Mr Yang hopes soon to conclude agreements with a British pump firm. "British businessmen should contact us more," Mr Wang stresses. "The Japanese are always hanging around our necks. We cannot get rid of them."

Help may be at hand. This week Shanghai hosts China's first motor show and Mr Trevor Mount, the new British Consul General in Shanghai, takes delivery this month of his own official vehicle — a royal-blue London taxi. And he hopes to negotiate a deal to build more of them in Shanghai.

John Lawless

We can't take away the pain this child has been through. But with your help, we'll do our best to make sure it never happens to her again.

Attacks like this, take place in your area everyday. And it's only with your donations that we can give aid and comfort to the victims.

Her father bruised, burnt and broke her arm. Now we want to twist yours.

Last year, over 40,000 children relied on us for help, and there's no sign of a significant reduction in the number of children who need help.

Anything you can send will be used to provide help immediately, for example even if you send as little as £15.48 it could protect a child for a fortnight.

When you realise what your money will achieve, you'll find that having your arm twisted doesn't hurt at all.

I want to help protect a child and enclose my cheque or postal order (please indicate appropriate box)

£ ☐ £15.48 ☐ £30.96 ☐ £92.88

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NSPCC

Approaching the big screen on a small budget

On Hugh Hudson's high-rolling feature film about the early days of America, *Revolution*, £750,000 might just pay for another few location moves through East Anglia. For the Soho-based Motion Picture Company (MPC), the same sum can finance a whole picture.

In British Film Year, the contrast of the cinema industry are greater than ever. Hudson's epic is no foot-loose, spendthrift production, even though it must make a series of British locations double for 18th-century America and has a host of stars in its cast. But Hollywood tends to work to its own pace levels, and by the side of MPC's budgets they look distinctly inflated.

On Friday, MPC will launch its second feature film, *The Assam Garden*, starring Deborah Kerr and Madhur Jaffrey, the Indian actress and cookery writer. The full-length production, which concerns the return to England from India of the widow of an English tea-planter, cost just £750,000 to make, as did the company's first feature, *Parker*, released in the spring.

The next film, a science-fiction adventure, entitled *Rogue Warrior*, will cost twice as much due to an unfortunate hiccup in the production schedule. MPC's head of programmes, Nigel Stafford-Clark, who produces the films, had budgeted for £800,000 and hoped to shoot the futuristic fantasy inside an abandoned Hertfordshire power station. But the production team found the building contained asbestos and health fears made them abandon the location.

The switch to a studio with purpose-built sets leaves MPC with what, for it, is a big-budget movie, at £1.6m for the whole feature. The average cost of \$20m (£15.4m) for making a movie in Hollywood offers little consolation.

How do you make a feature film for the price of a television



Stars of India: Madhur Jaffrey (left) and Deborah Kerr

drama? "The art of making films for this sort of money lies in ensuring that every pound you spend goes on screen," says Stafford-Clark, whose elder brother, Max, is director of London's Royal Court Theatre. "To the audience it might not matter. They don't come out saying 'That was a great £500,000 movie'. We have to have very tight deals so that we know that the people who work for us do so because they want to. On an \$18m movie all you often see on the screen is \$12m — the rest has just gone out of the window because people weren't concentrating."

MPC made its name with commercials and television, a discipline, which helps when it comes to making low-budget features. "If you go to the Bahamas to shoot a commercial and every penny of what you spend is not on the screen, then people will ask why and heads will start to roll," says Stafford-Clark, himself a former commercial producer and director. "Unlike the big US films, we can't afford to put problems right as we go along. We've got to choose subjects we can do for

own resources and by going to City investors, who realize they are unlikely to lose money on such a small budget and that it is always possible at intelligent entertainment can strike gold."

Parker visibly failed to do so. It received mixed reviews and was taken out of the West End after two weeks, though it may now return. Nevertheless, Stafford-Clark says, the film will return its investment through foreign sales and provincial returns: "We have worked hard to reduce the risks as far as possible."

The *Assam Garden* may have Deborah Kerr, star of *The King and I* and *From Here to Eternity*, in its cast, but it is not the stuff of Hollywood blockbusters. Kerr plays the English widow striking up a friendship with an Indian woman, a relationship brought closer by their efforts to tame Kerr's garden.

As Stafford-Clark admits, Hollywood's chief interest in Britain lies in its past, which is why a film like *A Passage to India* can make such an

impression on the all-important US box office. A supposedly minor hit can suddenly turn into a vast money-spinner. *The Assam Garden* is the kind of minor, if worthy, project which a domestic film industry needs to secure its future. Britain does not have the international clout to produce its own "movie bras" of the nature of Spielberg and Lucas.

But doing things on the cheap does not mean that crews work for peanuts. "By comparison with the rest of society, everybody in the film world is extremely well paid, when they are working," Stafford-Clark says.

"We're no exception — everyone is being paid a lot of money. But their willingness to give that bit extra is essential. The advantage of making low-budget movies for us is that you get a free hand."

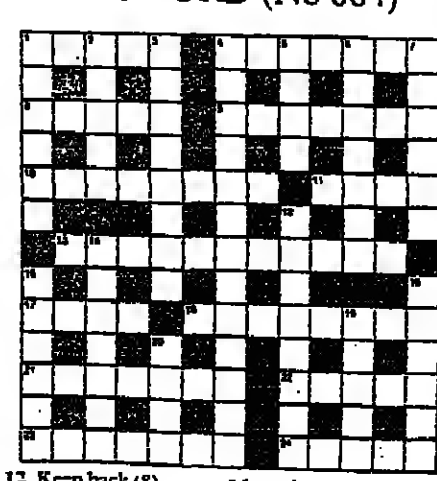
"Once you get beyond a certain point you have to involve all sorts of financial contributions, which come with heavy strings attached. We're the opposite of film-making by committee."

David Hewson

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 684)

- ACROSS
- Local tax (5)
 - Legal (7)
 - Motor-cycle (5)
 - Twinning sign (7)
 - Uncommunicative (8)
 - Charter (4)
 - Modern man (4,7)
 - Room (4)
 - Height (8)
 - Alien (7)
 - Cocktail fruit (5)
 - Everlasting (7)
 - Dutch earthenware (5)

- DOWN
- Distant (6)
 - Discussion item (5)
 - Calm state (8)
 - Global (13)
 - Solitary (4)
 - Roning flesh (7)
 - Vote counter (6)



- 12 Keep back (8)
14 Counterpart (7)
15 Bit (6)
16 Arrival (6)
19 Uranus satellite (5)
20 Fifth zodiac sign (4)

MONDAY PAGE

The human face of science

Dr June Goodfield has great faith in people's ability to come to grips with the complicated issues involved in the fight against disease.

Thomson Prentice has seen her in action

She was the most important little girl in the world. Three-year-old Ruhima Banu screamed in fright when the strangers burst into her family hut on an island in the mouth of the Ganges.

They had come not to harm her, but to save her life. She was the immediate focus of 25,000 health workers in Bangladesh. Ruhima Banu was the last naturally-occurring case of smallpox on earth.

That day in November 1975, was one of the most historic in terms of medical achievement, and 10 years later a small, grey lady humming with energy and enthusiasm has returned to the Indian sub-continent to tell the story in full.

She is Dr June Goodfield, an English zoologist who has held professorships in the United States at Wellesley College, Michigan State University, and a visiting professorship at Harvard. She is the author and presenter of *From the Face of the Earth*, a new television series about modern medical advances, which begins on Channel 4 next week.

The victory over smallpox was a colossal and unique exercise by the World Health Organization. Success finally came in that darkened hut on Bhola Island only after countless depressing setbacks and false dawns. The last alert was sounded the morning after campaign organizers had been celebrating their triumph at a grand party in Dhaka.

Sadly, such success stories are very thinly scattered. "But they can be repeated," June Goodfield insists. "Before the smallpox eradication campaign began, people said it simply couldn't be done. But it was done, and it was the human factor in science that made it possible. I'm a true optimist. Disease is a great leveller, but our capacity to beat it can be a great unifier."

Dr Goodfield is a fervent believer in the human factor. Throughout her five-part series, of which the smallpox story is the climax, she brings the scientists face to face with the very people they are working to help. The series deals first with what she calls "the kuru mystery", named after an epidemic of a trembling sickness that

Suresh Karada



Popular choice: Dr June Goodfield, seen (right) researching her television series at Anandaban, a remote leprosy hospital in the Himalayas

all but liquidated a Stone Age tribe in Papua New Guinea.

Investigation of the disease began in the late 1950s and has led to the discovery of a new kind of infectious agent - slow unconventional viruses - and provided important clues about senile dementia.

Dr Goodfield, a minister's daughter born in Stratford-on-Avon, also deals with the testing of the hepatitis B vaccine, parasitic disease on the island of St Lucia, and the latest efforts to tackle leprosy.

She has come rather late in life to the role of television presenter and is aware that the perils of popularizing science by scientists themselves can range from incurring the wrath of colleagues to the jealousy of rivals.

But she is unabashed. "Oh, I've had a ball!" she exclaims. "I spent my 37th birthday visiting a leprosy hospital in the Himalayan foothills while researching the series. What

could be more interesting than that? I've been travelling the world and meeting some extraordinary people."

"There has always been a love-hate relationship among scientists about communicating their work to the public. They tend to distrust those of their number, like myself, who decide to follow that path."

As evidence she quotes the remarkable fall-out between molecular biologists Francis Crick and James Watson 32 years ago. The two men would later jointly receive the Nobel prize for medicine for their explanation of the genetic code, but the cause of their disagreement sounds trivial.

Crick had agreed to go on to the BBC Third Programme to talk about their work. Stierly, Watson wrote to him: "You are the one to suffer most from your attempts at self-publicity. Needless to say, I shall not think any

higher of you, and shall have good reason to avoid any further collaboration with you."

June Goodfield expects no similar chastisement, insisting that she received complete cooperation from the scientists she interviewed in the preparation of the series.

"There now exists an international network of unusual scientists whose members are concerned individuals, determined that their scientific work should help alleviate the human condition," she says in the preface of the book, to be published by Andre Deutsch on July 18. "For me, the existence of this network and the commitment of the scientists within it is one of the most optimistic facts about the present time."

The programme has aimed for popularity alongside scientific respectability, with scrupulous research striking a balance between travelogue and "talking heads". The series is

composed of vivid footage on location in Papua New Guinea, Bangladesh, Nepal, the Caribbean and Greenwich Village, New York, where she interviewed doctors testing the hepatitis vaccine among the gay community.

She has been anxious to show science's human face. "If you can capture the essential humanity of the scientists in their work, you are more likely to capture the audience, as well," she says, clearly hoping to keep that audience in the future.

She sums up her attitude with a quotation from Albert Einstein in *Science and Values*: "Concern for man himself and his fate must always form the chief interest of all technical endeavours... never forget this, in the midst of your diagrams and equations."

From the *Face of the Earth*, a five-part weekly series, begins on Channel 4 on July 11 at 8pm.

Under attack from the Backlashers

One of the Sunday colour supplements arrived in Ireland with three pages of photographs by Helmut Newton jadedly torn out. "There you are," said some visiting English friends, triumphantly. "You couldn't possibly live here with that sort of censorship going on."

They took it for granted that I could never be happy ever after without the right to peek over the breakfast table at half-naked women wearing strips of black leather and chains. They also took it for granted that, back in England, I have no objection to walking along Soho streets plastered with signs declaring: "Come in and let our lovely nude models solve all your problems". With the general attitude being so cavalier, what has begun to be called the Moral Backlash was bound to happen sooner or later - and now it has.

I do not much care for this new morality, since I fear that it could lead all the way to the back street abortionist's door. But I can see clearly how it came about. It came about because too many over-confident young women shouted it from the rooftops that, personally, they regarded abortion as a means of contraception.

They implied that theirs was the only sensible way of thinking and as they sounded off, they never looked around to see who might be listening, who might be shocked, who might be sickened. If they had, they might have noticed Mrs Victoria Gillick.

When the pendulum swings too far it causes intense exasperation and, unfortunately, the pendulum never knows quite when to stop. The last time it lurched into action was in the 1960s, when perfectly respectable middle-aged accountants were urged to wear flowered shirts and have affairs with girls who lived in communes and dabbed musk oil behind their ears.

We were told that what had seemed responsible behaviour was merely repressed, that doing your own thing counted more than doing your duty. The main achievement of the 1960s was the psychedelic record-sleeve.

It is no surprise that this drawn-out silly season has provoked an angry response which has sent the pendulum crazy once again. I do not think that the Moral Backlash will restore the world to rights, although it may cause it to swerve rightwards.

I fear that it may not be content to clean up Soho but will also embark on cleaning up Kenny Everett. In spreading the gospel of responsible parenthood, it may not rest until every paternity suit shows the same tireless devotion towards interfering with his children's lives as Mr Barrett of Wimpole Street.

The unshockable modern parent spawned by the 1960s must be a particular anathema to Moral Backlashers and indeed they are. Pathetic creatures, who rather than risk the slightest confrontation, accept the most outrageous behaviour from their children without demur. Drug-addicts are allowed into the house, promiscuity tolerated, idleness



PENNY PERRICK

accepted, just so that the permissive parent can claim, "My children tell me everything."

But under the Backlashers, things might get worse. Girls denied sex-education as well as contraception, would have to hide shameful, secret pregnancies from their families. Boys would react in an over-dose of Victorian rectitude by flinging themselves into a life of debauch. Instead of the age of Aquarius, we could all find ourselves back in the pages of a Victorian novel where children are ordered never to darken the parental doorstep again and everything ends in tears.

What is to be done? The realization on the part of the fervently committed that they can't claim to speak for the nation at large would help. Opponents of the Backlashers are winning piously that the new moralists are trying to lay down the law. Crocodile tears, indeed, for that's just what the permissives tried to do. A little sensitivity towards those who think differently, a little more reluctance to stamp hard on opponents' toes, and maybe the pendulum will stop in mid-swing before any real damage is done.

Recently, in the House of Commons, Mr Charles Kennedy, SDP, suggested to Mr Tony Newton, the Minister for Social Security, that the proposed family credit might be paid directly to mothers rather than, as planned, through the wage-earner's pay packet.

It was Mr Kennedy's opinion that since the caring parent is usually female, it would seem sensible to let her be in charge of the running of her children. Mr Newton, on the other hand, thought the upbringing of children was a joint parental responsibility and didn't see any use for changing his plans.

Mr Newton would have more of a case were it not for the fact that the UK is the only member state of the EEC to have a general reservation on paternity leave (which means, as I understand it, that it is in no way a luxury to see it on the statute book).

So the situation is that mothers, on the whole, are still supposed to stay at home and look after the children while fathers, on the whole, collect the money.

Hay fever's advantages are not to be sneezed at

The hay fever season has got off to a start this year, but I am confident it will soon make up for lost time. First the cold spring and now the rains have conspired against the grass pollen which has such an extraordinary capacity to make some of us sneeze, wheeze and water at the eyes.

We hay feverers complain like mad about our plight, but secretly we rather like being in the limelight for a while. At the very least, we are the one in ten, the watery "few", who know no limits of sex, race, religion, age, worldly status, indeed, number of sneezes per minute. Come the middle of July, we are swallowed up again by the immune 90 per cent of the population, opportunities gone for another year.

You can do useful things with a well-timed "crise de tichou" - avoid your round of drinks, or wait down a huddling Lardad at the crest as he prepares to hurl one at your eyebrows.

The malady can affect the very course of our lives. Take a friend who described how, being the worse for drink, was on the point of proposing (marriage, presumably) in a park of casual acquaintance, when she was taken, and the opportunity slipped away for ever.

My high expectation of a good season rests on the fact that last summer the cold and rain likewise conspired against a timely start at the end of May, but then for three days running late June the count in central London soared into the 200s. A mere 100 is "high". (This year's peak so far is a snivelling 72.)

So just in case the weather does change, here are some suggestions for the dissatisfied sufferers. Stay indoors on hot windy afternoons between the hours of five and seven, by which time the pollen has built up into a congestion akin to bodies on the beach at Benidorm. The count could be topping 500. If you must go out, don't walk on the sunny side of the street, whatever the songster recommends. Pollen dislikes shade.

Nor is London an "island of concrete" in a sea of grass, spared, or so says Roland Davis, aero-biologist, who has been coining pollen on the roof of St Mary's Hospital, Paddington for 30 years. Doc Davis's trusted adviser is a robot which gulps passing air, extracts the pollen and deposits it on a vaseline-coated slide which creeps along at 2mm an hour. Being 48mm long, it provides an hourly record of the pollen grains.

For extreme cases, Extreme

FIRST PERSON

remedies. Once, while filming R. L. Stevenson's *Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes* I sneezed so often and so loud that the donkey refused to carry me. It was a Sunday and the crew, down to the props boy, were on time-plus-three. The local medicine gave me a steroid jab free, or at least paid for it. The Paris bureaucrats, as he put it, and we marked the occasion with a large glass of red. I slept for a day and a half, after which both Modestine and I were able to work together.

Overuse of steroids can bring on muscle-wasting, bone-thinning, hypertension and the cancellation of your Olympic gold medal. They are only safe when applied "topically", as eye-drops, nose spray or inhaler, and so not absorbed into the body.

Anti-histamine pills bought over the chemist's counter can also lull you to sleep, though one brand does not have a soporific effect on me. Nowadays non-drowsy-making anti-histamines are available on prescription but are expensive enough to wreck Norman Fowler's plans for the NHS.

After which we enter the moribund world of medicine. Beware the charlatan, the easy remedy, and especially "descentration", designed to stop you reacting to pollen altogether. It has a high failure rate and patients have died from falling into the wrong hands.

For those of us wary of both doctors and drugs, there remains the ultimate remedy, a six-week working holiday in the Sahara. Not for the moment prescribed on the health service.

On the other hand, your hay fever may not be the result of grass pollen at all. If you sneeze persistently from August to May it could be the cat, the dog, the guinea pig, but most likely the house dust mite which resides in human scales. Each time we turn over at night we shed dead skin and the little mites transfer to the mattress. Sensitive readers should halt here - the mite's faeces contain allergy-causing proteins, and being the same size as grass pollen, are breathed in and make us wheeze. Since learning about them I've ordered regular vacuuming of my bedding.

Thank goodness for that clean-living, out-of-door long distance traveller, the good old English grass pollen.

Denis Herbstein

Smooth talk with Hooray Henris

Everyone learns French at school, but we learn little about the equally important niceties of French etiquette. When do you use *tu* or *vous*, for example? How do you ask to go to the "loo" in the middle of a dinner party? When should you greet friends with an embrace, and how many times should you kiss them? In short, how do you know what is "tu" and "Non tu" in France?

Some of the answers may be found in a little book which has just come out in France entitled *Le Guide du Bon Chic Bon Genre*. It is commonly abbreviated to BCBG (pronounced Bécébé), which is roughly the equivalent of the British "Sluagh Ranger".

Indeed, both species have much in common in their accent, taste and dress. The "Bécébé" also speaks as if he or she had a plum in the mouth: "Chère haamille! Comment allez-vous?" Clothes are expensive and well cut, but often a trifle dull. Pleated skirts, woollen sweaters and Hermes silk scarves around the neck for the women; flannel trousers and blazers for the men; green loden coats, Burberrys and moccasins for both.

Like the Sloane Rangers, the Bécébé always have a house in the country to which they repair at weekends to hunt and to see members of their extensive families. Their births, marriages and deaths are announced in *Le Figaro*, just as the Sloane Rangers enter theirs in *The Times*, and they check up their friends' family credentials in the *Bonin Mondain*, the bible of the French upper classes and of those who aspire to them.

Bonities who cannot fathom the intricacies of the correct usage of *tu* and *vous* may be reassured that it is a complex and extremely delicate subject even for the most sophisticated Frenchman. "The passage from *vous* to *tu*", the BCBG guide says, "is the keystone of the very French civilization". It goes on to show there are no hard and fast rules - you just have to feel your way.

Tu is normally a sign of respect, and *vous* of intimacy. But some perfectly happily married couples continue to use *vous* to each other throughout their lives, while God, domestic servants, prostitutes, animals and children below a certain age are automatically addressed as *tu*.

In BCBG families the children will often *vous* their parents, while the parents will *tu* their back. But there is a growing tendency among the younger generation for all members of the immediate family to use *tu* to one another.

In some professions, colleagues will usually *tu* each other quite easily, but not always. When I tried to *tu* a French journalist after a day on a press trip I was sharply ticked off for being much too familiar.

It is probably best to test the ground, once you feel the moment is ripe, with a tentative "Peut-on se tutoyer?" but beware of the reply: "Si vous voulez". You can be sure you have made a gaffe, and should yourself beat a hasty retreat back into the "vous" form.

As a rule of thumb, it is usually up to the man to start *tutoyer* a woman, unless she is older than him. If in doubt, it is best to continue to *vous* her. But, there again,



you may cause offence by seeming "stuck up". It is all very subtle and complicated.

I have a friend in the country, for example, who insists I "tutoie" all his friends on first meeting. On the other hand, I have friends in Paris who have worked together as secretaries in the same small office for the past 10 years and who continue to "vous" each other despite being on the best of terms.

Once two people have started to *tutoyer* each other, they usually continue to do so unless they want to express displeasure. But a reversion to *vous* does not always denote something bad. A member of Lauret Fabius's entourage, for example, who used always to *tutoyer* him before Fabius became prime minister, now addresses him as *vous* out of respect,

Friends may occasionally revert to the *vous* form as a particular mark of affection and deference.

The Briton who is often just given an off-hand nod on greeting someone would do well to remember that the French always shake hands or embrace one another both on meeting and on bidding farewell. If you are on *tutoie* terms with someone, you would almost certainly expect to embrace a person you hardly know at all as a sign of mutual living and respect, particularly if two women are involved.

In smart circles, a single simulated kiss on each cheek will suffice, but among simpler folk in the country two alternating kisses on each cheek are usually *de rigueur*. The lips should make smacking noises in the air, while the cheeks blush brightly against one another.

Similarly, for the *bas* *bas*, which is still common in BCBG circles, the man should simply bow low over a woman's hand without actually touching it with his lips, unless it is more than a polite greeting.

Titles in France are supposed to have gone out with the French Revolution but are still much in evidence. They should be used in addressing an envelope or in asking if Le Marquis de Tel is at home, but never in addressing the Marquis himself. On being introduced, you should say *Bonjour Monsieur*, not *Bonjour, Monsieur le Marquis*.

On the other hand, a title that denotes a function rather than an aristocratic heritage should always be used. Thus, one should say: *Bonjour Monsieur le Président*, or *Bonjour Monsieur le Curé*. For everyone else, *Monsieur*, *Madame* or *Mademoiselle* should always be used after every salutation: not to do so may be considered over-familiar and therefore rude.

The BCBG guide, sadly, is not very helpful when it comes to advice on how to ask for the lavatory. It is one of those things which are apparently not really mentioned in polite French society. There is no suitable French equivalent for the useful English expression of "going to the loo", for example.

To say *J'ai envie d'aller aux toilettes* (never *a la toilette*, incidentally) is considered fearfully "non-tu". Any variation on more obvious words is totally taboo, and even *faire pipi* is really only used with children or among intimates. So one is left with the rather feeble euphemism *on peut se laver les mains?* or *je peux m'absenter une seconde?*

Wlawa, petite coin or petite coin or *Chuttes* are also sometimes used by BCBG families - but not at dinner parties.

A footnote on French etiquette for tourists who delight in mopping up rich French sauces with a lump of bread: despite what you may sometimes see in French cafés it is not considered good manners.

You may get away with it if you use a fork to manipulate the bread, but to swirl around the bread directly with one's fingers is taboo in polite society.

Diana Geddes

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MUDDLE IN MILAN

The European Community, it seems, can make progress only in an atmosphere of crisis and bitterness. Its leaders can solve a problem only at the third or fourth attempt, when all agree that the solution is long overdue and that the present meeting offers positively the last chance to avoid catastrophe. That was the case at Fontainebleau a year ago. By contrast a meeting which everyone approaches with high hopes, proclaiming that immediate crises are now solved and there is a golden chance to make constructive plans for the future, is *ipso facto* doomed to end in disappointment and re-orientation.

So it was in Milan this weekend. Beforehand it looked very promising because everyone agreed on the need to improve and speed up the Community's decision-making procedures. The French, for whose benefit the so-called "Luxembourg compromise" was invented in 1965, had joined the camp of those advocating greater use of majority voting and an end to the abuse of invoking "vital national interests" whenever a state is confronted with proposals it does not like. Even the British, Danes and Greeks, though anxious that this veto right should be clearly reaffirmed, had accepted proposals aimed at limiting its use in practice to bona fide cases.

The British had actually taken the initiative in putting forward proposals not only for streamlining the Community within its existing fields of competence but also for strengthening political co-operation - even to the extent of agreeing to vote always as a block in the UN - and for extending it formally to the "security" (i.e. defence) field.

These last proposals would probably have fallen foul of Danish, Greek and Irish opposition but they were an earnest of Britain's new found European zeal.

In exchange, British officials believed they had convinced their French and West German counterparts of the futility of insisting on a new treaty or on formal amendment of the existing one, given the difficulties and delays of drafting and parliamentary ratification that this would involve: from which it followed that to convene an intergovernmental conference for the purpose of drafting a treaty or treaties would be a waste of time. Indeed Britain's very unwillingness to contemplate a new treaty was assumed in Whitehall to rule out this procedure, since there would be no point in drafting a treaty unless all member states were prepared to sign it.

Such impeccable logic, had it originated in another European capital, might be dubbed Cartesian. But, as so often, it left crucial political considerations out of account. At Mitterrand, whose domestic political standing is low, had promised his people "a surprise" on the European front. Chancellor Kohl, anxious to repair the Franco-German relationship after the damage it suffered at the Bonn economic summit, and to restore his country's European credentials after the ignominious attempt by his agriculture minister to veto the farm price implications of that "budgetary discipline" which Germany herself is most anxious to achieve, was happy to go along with whatever, within reason, his French colleague might propose. What both hit on was to spring

on their partners at the very last moment a text labelled "Treaty of European Union" which in fact was no more than a compendium of already well known proposals some of them lifted word for word from the British paper - and not its most audacious passages at that.

Signor Craxi, in the chair, was for his part engaged in a contest with his own foreign minister to see who could get most domestic credit for the conduct of the Italian presidency, and had staked his prestige on the proposed intergovernmental conference. Since everyone claimed to be in favour of majority voting, he had the ungentlemanly idea of putting the proposal to the vote. That, of course, is not how Italian leaders are expected to behave. But Signor Craxi has made his reputation by breaking with the postwar Italian tradition of compromise and consensus. He must have thought that the same approach would work in European affairs.

Yet it is hard to see how it can, given that the Community is still an association of sovereign states which have every intention of remaining such. Mrs Thatcher's anger and frustration showed through in her radio interview on Saturday night, but they are understandable. It would be wrong, however, for her to let her prediction that the intergovernmental conference will fail harden into a determination to see that it does. It may not be the quickest way of securing the improvements in the Community that we all want. But it is a way, and it would be better to make use of it than to goad our partners into signing some new treaty which would leave us out.

THE MAN MOST LIKELY TO

The high-level party and government meetings taking place in Moscow this week will indicate how far Mr Gorbachev has succeeded in consolidating his position. In April 1984 he proposed the ailing Konstantin Chernenko as president, saying that it was in the "highest interests of the state and society" that the party General Secretary should concurrently hold the post of chairman of the Supreme Soviet, the formal title of the head of state. It would be a public setback for Mr Gorbachev if he did not himself achieve this status, having now headed the party for almost four months. But he has already shown great skill in manipulating the Soviet system, helped by the fact that it is unencumbered by democratic restraints.

He is replacing many local party officials, industrial ministers and high-ranking administrators - partly because it gives teeth to his demands for greater efficiency, but mainly because it allows him to strengthen his support in the Central Committee before the 27th Congress next February. Every Soviet leader begins his rule with energetic efforts to improve economic performance; first, to raise the USSR's position relative to the capitalist West, and second, of much less importance, to raise the living standard of the population as some justification for the party's exclusive control. Yet even this objective gives little in the way of legitimacy to a system in

which each new leader criticizes his predecessor for the mess in which he left the economy without offering either fundamental reforms or genuine elections to choose an alternative government.

Mr Gorbachev has certainly spoken at great length about the USSR's economic problems, but it is significant that he should choose to do so in Leningrad, the base of his rival Grigory Romanov, and most recently, in Dnepropetrovsk, from which both Brezhnev and Chernenko drew their support. He appears to be concentrating on eliminating potential opposition rather than setting out to eliminate a major difficulties, domestic and foreign, with which he should be coping. While attacking the shortcomings of his predecessors, whose supporters still remain in the Politburo and Central Committee, he recently used peak television viewing time to underline to all that his patron, President Andropov, was an honourable exception, simultaneously paying tribute to the vital role of the state security organization on which he too relies to maintain his position.

The present KGB chief, Viktor Chebrikov, gained full membership of the ruling Politburo last April, along with two other evident Gorbachev supporters, Nikolai Ryzhkov, the secretary responsible for industry, and Egor Ligachev, the chief ideologist and the party leader's right-hand man. Mr

Romanov, the fourth man in the exclusive group who are members of both Politburo and Secretariat, is now strangely absent from public occasions. The Gorbachev clique is in the ascendancy.

By replacing men in certain key posts Mr Gorbachev is not just encouraging the others. Over 60 per cent of the Central Committee hold high positions in government or regional party administration, and appointment to these posts ensures a seat in the top party body. Military chiefs, ambassadors, police, media and cultural leaders account for most of the remaining places, with only a sprinkling of workers, peasants, and women for the sake of appearances.

It is widely accepted that the Supreme Soviet is little more than a rubber stamp for the Politburo's decisions, but less widely realized how thoroughly the party Central Committee is dominated by the ruling handful of leaders. According to party rules, some five thousand delegates to the CPSU Congress, which meets every five years, are supposed to name the new Central Committee members, but in practice they are presented with a list and do not appear even to exercise the right of scoring off names. The advice and expertise of Central Committee members is welcome, but what Mr Gorbachev wants now is loyalty. He can think about new policies at home and abroad later.

THE OLD COVENANT AND THE NEW

The Vatican and the Jews appear to have misunderstood each other again. More than once in the past some act by the Pope or some curial department meant to be warm and conciliatory, has been received on the Jewish side with irritation or worse. In the latest case, the Vatican sought to amplify, mainly for the benefit of teachers of religion, a 1974 document which was itself a commentary upon the famous 1965 decree of the Second Vatican Council called *Nostra Aetate*. The Vatican presumes that teachers are familiar with those earlier landmarks in Christian-Jewish relations, and therefore found it unnecessary to repeat all the earlier ground, covered in the text; Jewish scrupulousness of the text rather inevitably find the 1985 document inadequate and incomplete. In the version for British consumption, at least, 1985 appears with 1974 as an appendix; it would have been better still had 1965 appeared as a second appendix, to emphasize that all three should be read together, and they should not be regarded as supplanting each other. They are, in any case, in diminishing order of authority. "Notes for teachers" cannot be equated to a solemn declaration by the council.

That the relationship is accident-prone is not surprising, and the remedy is very much in the

Vatican's hands. There would be far less reason for Jews in Israel and elsewhere to study the nuances of Vatican documents on Christian-Jewish relations for signs of some advance or retreat if the real bone of contention, recognition of the state of Israel, was removed from the arena. As it is, Jewish commentators have seized upon the latest Vatican utterance to complain that it does not put the question of Israel's existence in a religious context, but describes it as a matter of international law. So it is; and in accordance with international law the Holy See ought to exchange ambassadors with Israel forthwith. The reason usually given for not so doing, that Israel's frontiers are not yet guaranteed by international treaty, is to make its status (in the eyes of the Holy See) hostage to the political interests of Israel's enemies. That is extraordinary and scandalous. It is not to be wondered at if Vatican statements which touch on the matter are read without much goodwill or benefit of the doubt.

In fact both *Nostra Aetate* and this latest essay contain a most positive sentiment towards the Jews, whose far-reaching significance has hardly yet been grasped on either side. It is the doctrine, based on Romans 11 v28, 29, that the Covenant between God and the Jews has

not been abrogated by the Incarnation but still applies.

The latest document recalls the words of the present Pope in 1980: "... the people of God of the Old Covenant, which has never been revoked...". Cardinal Johannes Willebrands, head of the Vatican section concerned with the Jews, said in a remarkable lecture in Britain earlier this year that theologians must urgently explore what this doctrine meant. Though he did not spell it out, what is to be explored is this: if the concept of the "Chosen People" is still valid, in Catholic teaching, why not also the concept of the "Promised Land"?

As it was Cardinal Willebrands's section which also issued the document now at issue, it has to be assumed that what distinguishes the two approaches is their context. One is unfinished business for theological speculation to digest; the other is for teachers to pass on in the classroom, and therefore limited to what is settled and established. It is in accordance with what is settled and established that the Holy See should recognize Israel; indeed it is difficult to see how the other more theoretical question can be fairly examined in an open-minded way if political and diplomatic factors are allowed to complicate it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Control of purse strings in sport

From Mr Christopher Thorneycroft-Smith

Sir, I read with interest the letter from Mr Alan Minter (June 12) on tolerance at sporting occasions. We obviously endorse Mr Minter's comments on the need to take positive action and applaud his offer to assist in an advisory capacity.

For a number of years we have been closely involved with sports sponsorship and indeed were the main sponsors on the night of the Alan Minter/Marvin Hagler fight referred to in Mr Minter's letter.

However, this latest swing to violence has led us to re-think our strategy for the coming season. As a responsible company, we have to ask ourselves how long we can risk losing the confidence of customers, shareholders, staff and, indeed, members of the public.

Millions of pounds are spent each year on sports sponsorship. Without it, many sports would be unable to remain solvent. Britain would undoubtedly lose its "driving force" in many of the sports where it has established a reputation for excellence on the international sports scene.

The majority of our great individual "stars" would be robbed of many of the facilities needed to remain competitive.

We would rather contribute for the next 12 months money to put British sports back on its feet than continue to spend money on what can only be considered extremely bad image projection.

If other companies were to do likewise, surely it would be possible for the Government/Sports Council to form a committee which would be able to implement ideas rather than continually debate a problem which has been with us for far too long.

Yours faithfully,
C. THORNEYCROFT-SMITH,
Marketing Director,
D.A.T. Trucks (GB) Limited,
Thames Industrial Estate,
Marlow,
Buckinghamshire,
June 26.

Wrong-footing the Inland Revenue

From the General Secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation

Sir, The juxtaposition (June 26) of Sir David West's "an insider's view of Civil Service overstaffing" and Miles Kingston's enjoyable "Watch out for this tennis racket" ensured that I kept a sense of humour. There was, as you, Sir, must have recognised, propinquity.

Mr West was much more successful than he supposes - at least in the Inland Revenue to which he referred. Revenue staff have gone down 15,000 since 1979; a further reduction of 7,000 is planned by 1988. The department plans to close 164 income tax, 121 collector of taxes and 44 valuation offices. There is, of course, lots more, all taking us Westward.

My worry is the results. In April, 1979, the total arrears of post was 1.9 million items. In April, 1985, it was 4.8 million items - a rise of 142 per cent. In April, 1979, 26,000 of these letters had remained unanswered for two months or longer; in April, 1985, the corresponding figure was 176,000 - a rise of 577 per cent.

It is hardly surprising, perhaps, that we are investigating stress and its consequences.

Collectors of taxes have, currently, £1.2 billion of PAYE tax and National Insurance contributions deducted from pay packets by employers but still overdue and unpaid for a month or more.

This is far from all of the story, though perhaps I should add that the contribution which the Revenue is making to the public purse is not capital gains, and relief for those genuine capital losses can then be refused.

The Burmah Oil Company sought to overcome this injustice by an artificial scheme, but fell victim to the courts' new approach to such schemes.

Yours faithfully,
C. N. BEATTIE,
24 Old Buildings,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2
June 26.

Future of Lyceum

From Sir John Gielgud, CH and others

Sir, Forty-six years ago, on July 1, 1939, we, as members of the *Hamlet* company, bade a sad farewell to the Lyceum Theatre. However, demolition and its proposed translation into a traffic roundabout were averted by the outbreak of war.

Today the same owner, the GLC, is deliberating whether to perpetuate the 200-year-old Lyceum's temporary post-war service as a ballroom or to encourage its restoration, at the expense of others.

Some talk of how the Lyceum could link Covent Garden to the South Bank, others of the commercial seating capacity, larger than either the Palladium or Drury Lane. As actors, we recall simply the powerful associations of what you yourself described then as "an intensely theatrical theatre" and its remarkable intimacy.

The transfer of the National Theatre's brilliant promenade performances has successfully rekindled flame. We welcome another generation's rediscovery of this great theatre and echo the last words spoken from that stage in 1939: "Long live the Lyceum! Long live Ellen Terry! Long live Henry Irving!" A theatre with such resonance of the past and such promise for the future cannot be allowed to perish.

We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,
JOHN GIELGUD,
HARRY ANDREWS,
MARIUS CRUICKSHANK,
MARIUS GORING,
Garrick Club,
Garrick Street, WC2.

Objecting to jurors

From Mr Michael Sherrard, QC

Sir, My learned friend, Mr Roger Gray, QC (June 20) paints with too broad a brush. The result is a picture of the firmness of which, to put it at its lowest, questionable.

There are many cases, particularly complex frauds, where the ability of jurors to understand the evidence on more than a very superficial level is essential to the defence as well as to the prosecution. I do not believe counsel should be criticised for seeking to eliminate those who may appear not to be likely to understand the evidence or who may be swept along adversely to the accused because of the large sums of money involved in the accusation.

I agree with your leader (June 13) that intelligence judged on sight may be something of a hit and miss affair. As things are we have little alternative.

If the Roskill committee does not recommend the abolition of juries for fraud cases it may be that some better and more reliable yardsticks than mere appearances will be suggested as substitutes for pre-emptory challenges. Let us hope so.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL SHERRARD,
2 Crown Office Row,
Temple, EC4,
June 20.

Base attitude

From Mr R. J. Routh

Sir, Mr J. S. Abbot (June 25) finds my headline, "The Tory faces at risk", curious because it is their seats that are at risk.

Does he imply that parliamentary prestige has so diminished that the loss of a seat by a sitting member now carries with it no loss of face as well?

Yours faithfully,
R. J. ROUTH,
Egton Cottage,
Clun,
Craven Arms,
Shropshire,
June 25.

Behind the terrorist

From Mr Adam Roberts

Sir, Your leader, "Behind the terrorist" (June 24) makes several sweeping assertions about the ideological underpinning of the current struggle for terrorism. One target of your editorial criticism is the International Committee of the Red Cross, of which you state:

Regrettably, in 1967 (actually, 1977) a committee of the International Red Cross at Geneva met to update the 1949 laws on the treatment of prisoners of war and voted to extend prisoner of war status, protection and privileges to terrorists... We have been paying for it ever since.

It is not clear from your account to what particular negotiations you refer. However, if one takes the whole round of deliberations over a decade which led to the adoption by states of 1977 Geneva Protocol I (on international armed conflicts) and Protocol II (on civil wars) it is very hard to justify your sweeping conclusion.

It is 1977 Geneva Protocol I which might appear at first sight to contain provisions that could support your assertions. Article 1, however, in language which has been heavily criticised, states that the Geneva Conventions apply to "armed conflicts in which peoples are fighting against colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist regimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination...".

Furthermore, articles 43 and 44 do somewhat extend earlier and more restrictive definitions of the

terms "armed forces" and "combatants" to make greater provision in respect of certain guerrilla fighters.

The 1977 Protocol I does thus provide a legal framework regarding guerrilla fighters aiming at legitimate targets in the context of an international conflict. But this is not the same thing as extending privileges to terrorists. On the contrary:

1. The protocol is widely and properly viewed by states as only applying to armed conflicts which are not merely international in character but are also marked by military operations of a substantial level of intensity.

2. The protocol has not been viewed as applicable to recent cases of terrorism, whether of the IRA in the UK or of other groups connected with the Middle East or the Indian sub-continent.

3. The protocol obliges combatants to comply with the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict and

4. The protocol contains numerous provisions prohibiting attacks on the civilian population as such.

The 1977 Geneva Protocol I is open to several objections, some of them serious. But it does not "extend prisoner of war status, protection and privileges to terrorism" in the way that you imply.

Yours faithfully,
ADAM ROBERTS,
St Antony's College,
Oxford,
June 25.

North and South

From Professor Miles Irving

Sir, The decisions reached last night (June 17) by Parliament over Britain's international airports will be viewed in the North as further evidence of the withdrawal of our Government from its "one nation" tradition.

This trend of ignoring the needs of the North whilst continuing to develop the South is apparent in every walk of life, from education to opera. Nowhere are differences more blatant than in my own profession of medicine.

Some weeks ago you rightly gave prominence to the 150th anniversary of London's St Mark's Hospital. The celebrations were an enormous success, supported by royalty, the presence of a Government minister and a three-page supplement in your paper (May 28). In this supplement I was delighted to read that the hospital had been given regional speciality status, thereby ensuring its future and allowing one of its closed wards to reopen.

Those of us in Manchester with identical interests to the work carried out at St Mark's are attempting to provide a similar standard of specialist services to a much larger number of patients than are ever seen at that hospital. The people of the North-west deserve specialist services of a quality equivalent to those available in London. We, however, lack the support and resources available to the teaching hospitals and special health authorities of the South-east.

In the last 12 months my own hospital has had one surgical ward completely closed and the phase II provision of a new block postponed indefinitely. We are threatened with even further reductions in the number of beds available for surgical cases and similar cuts are planned at the University Hospital of South Manchester.

One cannot blame the regional health authority for making these cuts, for they have to provide basic health services to all the people in a region which has been neglected for decades. Despite a remedial building programme funded, as the minister will remind us, by an increased grant for capital development not one new

hospital has been completed in our region since the end of World War II.

The divisions between the South and the North of this country must be healed if we are to have a peaceful and prosperous nation. As a national newspaper at least part of the remedy lies in your own hands.

Yours faithfully,
MILES IRVING,
University of Manchester,
Department of Surgery,
Christie's Hospital Building,
Hope Hospital,
Salford Old Road,
Salford, Lancashire,
June 18.

Protecting golden eagle

From Mr Anthony Whyatt

Sir, Direct personal experience supports Lord Burton's view (June 22) that golden eagles kill lambs, against the doubts of Mr Hamilton, of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (June 15).

On August 20, 1983, two golden eagles started suddenly from the hillside in front of me as I traversed Ben Odhar Bheag at about 2,000 feet, on the saddle dividing Loch Eilt and Loch Shiel in western Inverness-shire. We ran the intervening

By late August a deer calf is a good size, and bigger than a contemporary highland lamb: there is no question but that this calf had been killed by the two eagles. There is equally no doubt in my mind that these vast and magnificent birds despatch lambs in the same way.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY WHYATT,
8 Campden Hill Square,
Kensington, W8,
June 26.

Beating off bees

From Mr M. G. H. Rogers

Sir, I am sorry to see that the correspondence about wild bees has descended into frivolity as a friend of mine was stung to death by a swarm in Northern Nigeria.

When I was in Nigeria I always advised a newcomer, if he were to be attacked by a swarm of wild bees, to lie down on the ground on his stomach and to cover his face and neck with his shirt. These are the most vulnerable parts of the body since bees go for the moisture surrounding the mouth.

Yours faithfully,
M. G. H. ROGERS,
Croftside,
Harrow Road,
Oaking,
Surrey,
June 24.

ON THIS DAY

JULY 1 1880

The expulsion of the Jesuits was part of the anti-clerical campaign of the Third Republic, in particular of Jules Ferry (1832-93), the Minister of Public Instruction, an austere Protestant. In March he had ordered the expulsion of religious congregations; in July a law was enacted suppressing the obligation of Sunday rest; and in 1881 Ferry pushed through an education Bill to laicise the schools.

FRANCE

PARIS WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 9.30pm.

The Jesuit establishments throughout France, with the exception of their colleges for lay pupils, which have another month's grace, were closed today. Shortly after 1 a.m. M. Clément, a judicial functionary, and M. Dulac, police commissaire, presented themselves at the gate of the establishment in the Rue de Sévres, outside which a large number of Catholics, &c., had collected. Claiming admission in the name of the law, they passed into the court and knocked at an inner door, when the Jesuits, M. de Caron answered the summons. M. Clément, M. Dulac and de Ravignan, Senators being behind him...

M. Clément said he was only performing his duty, and asked where he could find the Jesuits whom he had to expel. After a fresh protest, M. de Ravignan said that, as the violation of domicile had been consummated, it was useless to make them lose time; he would go to the Rue de Sévres, outside which a large number of Catholics, &c., had collected. Claiming admission in the name of the law, they passed into the court and knocked at an inner door, when the Jesuits, M. de Caron answered the summons. M. Clément, M. Dulac and de Ravignan, Senators being behind him...

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The newest name in financial management is already an outstanding success.

Today, there's a new name in financial management.

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As Allied Dunbar we now bring together the services of:

Allied Dunbar Assurance—
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Market leaders in Home Income Plans

Allied Dunbar International—
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Allied Dunbar is a company of the highest quality and entrepreneurial drive. A company with proven money management ability which will meet the challenge of the future just as it has shaped the success of the past.

In short, the most dynamic, the most innovative, the most distinctive financial management group.



ALLIED DUNBAR

THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT GROUP.



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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Begin, Today. Dealings End, July 12. Contango Day, July 15. Settlement Day, July 22.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yld	P/E
1	Dea (George)	53.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
2	Phoenix Timber	52.00	+0.5	11.5	3.0	17.8
3	Treni	1,700.00	+10.0	30.0	3.0	17.8
4	HAT	5,000.00	+10.0	30.0	3.0	17.8
5	Helical Bar	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
6	Breadoo & Cloud Hill	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
7	Douglas (RM)	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
8	Brown & Jackson	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
9	Armfield	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
10	Best Bros	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
11	ELECTRICALS	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
12	Douglas & Mills	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
13	Electricals	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
14	Electronics	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
15	Forward Tech	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
16	Forward Tech	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
17	Newmark (Lous)	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
18	Chloride	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
19	Quest Automation	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
20	Newham	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
21	FOODS	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
22	Alpine Drinks	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
23	Boam	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
24	AB Food	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
25	Nichols (JMI) Vint	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
26	Kilbush (Bernard)	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
27	Home Farm	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
28	Paul Food	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
29	Culler	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
30	Banks (Shady) Cl	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
31	Baileys of York	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
32	DRAPERY AND STORES	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
33	Maria & Spence	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
34	Greenfield Blacks	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
35	S&L Stores	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
36	House of Lense	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
37	Jones (Ernest)	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
38	RSS Newsagents	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
39	Wagall (Hem)	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
40	Hollis	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7
41	Ellis & Goldson	121.00	+0.5	13.2	3.0	17.7

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock out	Start	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yld	P/E

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

11500	Each	115	1980	99%	+	11748	110
6900	Trans G	106	1989	99%	+	10134	109
10500	Each	105	1989	99%	+	10500	105
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9000	Trans G	100	1989	99%	+	9000	100
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Haskins + Sells

PROFIT FROM OUR SKILLS

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TENNIS: HIGH NOON OF THE TOURNAMENT IN WHICH SEVEN QUALIFIERS STILL DREAM OF GLORY

Wimbledon not to let the grass grow under its feet this week

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

The Wimbledon championships are not working out all that badly. The first week ended with a record crowd, 35,234, for rain every day five women and four men are already in the last 16 of the singles. Marina Navratilova made a joke to the effect that, as the players had a warm-up after every rain-break, she had never before had as much grass-court practice during Wimbledon.

The programme remains behind schedule but in some ways this will be beneficial. Play will start at noon today and tomorrow and the order of play will be unusually attractive. There is a festive, exciting air about Wimbledon when the outside courts are busy. Much of the gaiety drains out of the championships when the main events are concentrated within two courts. Wimbledon almost becomes a different tournament then - more heavily significant, but less fun.

The first week demonstrated the absurdity of the half-back seeding system. Of the players seeded to reach the last 16, at least six women and seven men will not be there. Many of the casualties are not much good on grass and three were competing for the first time. The most highly ranked losers, all seeded to reach the quarter-finals, were John Lloyd, John McEneaney and Claudia Kohde-Kilsch.

Seven qualifiers will dream of glory. They are Jenny Byrne, Patty Fendick, Molly van Nostrand, Christo Steyn, Andreas Maurer, Robert Seguso and Ricardo Aceuna. Miss Byrne, aged 18, turned up at Wimbledon three years ago as Tony Roche's mixed doubles partner. In those days he could not even Roche could not do that now. Miss Byrne comes from Perth and has been coached by Margaret Court. Her next and presumably last opponent will be Chris Lloyd.

Miss Fendick and Miss van Nostrand, both aged 20, are Americans. Miss van Nostrand must now play a sturdy little Ukrainian, Larissa Savchenko, aged 18, who had a good win over that recently distinguished Wimbledon competitor, Kathy

Jordan. Miss Jordan's one-time doubles partner, Anne Smith, disposed of a seeded newcomer to the tournament, Bonnie Gadusek.

Steyn is a big South African and Maurer a comparatively lightweight but more experienced German. Boris Becker has lit fires in his compatriots. Maurer's victim on Saturday was Johan Kriek, who has twice reached the last eight. Seguso, no longer just a renowned doubles player, has thrived on an exclusively American diet, which cannot be good news for Tom Gullikson.

Aceuna, aged 27, is Chilean. He is no giant but has a respectable, if brief, Wimbledon record. Two years ago Cash beat him in straight but close sets. This year Aceuna had two match points against him in the first round of the qualifying competition, which hardly suggests that he had it in him to heat a man who advanced to the Wimbledon and United States semi-finals in 1984.

But Cash has since been worrying about his back and has also raised images to those mountaineers who climb like goats as far as the high camps but then become afflicted with altitude sickness. The beefy Australian will "come good" again. All he needs is a rest at base camp.

The British challenge has been reduced from 21 to three: Jo Durie, Virginia Wade and John Lloyd. Miss Durie had a thrilling 4-6, 6-1, 6-2 win over the sixth seed, Miss Kohde-Kilsch; thrilling because, after a difficult first set, Miss Durie hit out more freely and regained the form that briefly earned her fifth place in the 1983 world rankings.

You know how it is in cricket. A good batsman makes a string of low scores and then - one day - for no particular reason - his feet drop into all the right places and the sound of bat on ball makes music again. That was what happened to Miss Durie.

Miss Wade, aged 39, is making her 24th and final challenge in the singles. At her age any Wimbledon success is a good one. A 6-3, 6-7, 7-5 win



The sun shines on Virginia Wade and her wet-weather friend (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

over Barbara Gerken of California, 19 years her junior, was slightly ridiculous. But Miss Wade remains remarkably fit and athletic and has a taste for cliff hangers.

Moreover, her pride insisted that her final singles at Wimbledon must be against a player in a higher class than Miss Gerken - for example, Pamela Shriver, who beat Anne Hobbs on Saturday and now plays Miss Wade. Miss Shriver was born on Independence Day and enjoys teasing the British.

Lloyd's match with Henri Leconte was conveniently suspended when Leconte, leading 5-7, 6-3, 5-2, was taking Lloyd's game apart with a facility that was almost insulting. The left-handed Leconte, with his brilliant backhand, explores peaks and valleys that nowadays are alien territory to Lloyd. There is no knowing when or why Leconte will descend from the heights. All Lloyd can do is try to give him a nudge.

A British pair had an impressive doubles win when Jeremy Bates and John Faver, who is semi-retired, saved a match point and beat Tracy Delatt and Brad Gilbert 6-7, 6-7, 7-6, 6-1. There were 58 tie-break points. Vitas Gerulaitis, incidentally, again played

five sets - for the twelfth time in a Wimbledon singles.

Full marks to Anders Jarryd, a first-round loser in four previous championships, for coming from behind to beat Claudio Panatta and Scott Davis in turn. Conversely, a bunch of losers - notably Dianne Bafstret (nee Fromholtz), Gabriela Sabatini, Sara Gomer, Mike Leach, Ramesh Krishnan and Paul McNamee - provided absorbing challenges to more fancied opponents.

Mrs Bafstret, a gifted left-hander with a top-spin backhand, is an uncomplicated lass who reduces tennis to the basic task of chasing balls and whacking them. She does not worry about anything else, even the score. Etna Mandlikova, whose service swung the ball into the Australian's backhand (hostile country), was almost down for the count.

Leach gave his usual imitation of a firework. Ivan Lendl was so confused that his services sometimes became a double-fault. Krishnan's sly artistry pestered Jimmy Connors for three sets but Wimbledon is a jungle - and Connors was more at home in it.

Finally, I enjoyed McNamee. Most people do. He is always busy, always quick - whether

thinking, talking, playing tennis or organizing his social life. McNamee is one of those people who find something to do even when there is nothing to do. He was born with a souped-up engine.

McNamee came close to beating Tim Mayotte, a charming but stern-looking man, in straight sets. But in the third set it began to drizzle and the court became greasy. McNamee, serving at 5-6 and love-15, slipped and abruptly sat down while dashing to the net. He took a mandatory count while chatting to the umpire about this and that. Rain drove them indoors. Then the younger, bigger, stronger Mayotte calmed McNamee down. That is over an easy thing to do.

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Victim of a South African ace: Hu Na, of China, beaten by Rene Uys (pronounced Ace)



Victim of a South African ace: Hu Na, of China, beaten by Rene Uys (pronounced Ace)

RESULTS FROM SATURDAY

Men's singles

Holder: J P McEnroe (US)

Second round

R. A. Lendl (US) vs J. McEnroe (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2

V. Gerulaitis (US) vs J. McEnroe (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2

J. McEnroe (US) vs V. Gerulaitis (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2

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J. McEnroe (US) vs V. Gerulaitis (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2

Men's doubles

Holders: P Fleming and J McEnroe (US)

First round

P. Fleming (US) vs J. McEnroe (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2

P. Fleming (US) vs J. McEnroe (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2

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Centre court forgeries

More clouds are on the horizon for Wimbledon, which has lost 27 hours of play after a rain-hit first week. But this time the weather will play a supporting role as officials prepare for the arrival of forged centre court tickets. They expect to see the first of these on Thursday. The police have already issued warnings about forged complimentary ground tickets.

Once again all courts will start at 12 noon today and tomorrow, making five consecutive days of early starts. It is the first time this has happened since 1982.

Philippe Chaurier, the president of the International Tennis Federation, has in recent months worked ceaselessly to get tennis full Olympic representation.

Tennis was recognised as an exhibition sport at the Los Angeles Olympic last summer. When 32 men and women were allowed to compete and they had to be under 21. In the Seoul Games of 1988 tennis becomes a full Olympic sport with events for both men and women singles and doubles.

The International Olympic Committee, however, want to restrict entries to 64 in the men's singles and 32 in the women's

SWIMMING

Brew wins fight to be reinstated champion

Paul Brew has won his three-month battle to be reinstated as the 200 metres freestyle champion in the 1985 national short course championships at Wythenshawe.

At the championships in April, Brew elected first according to secondary electronic timing, the referee, umpires and both judges, but the primary electronic timing placed him third. The referee overruled the primary electronic timing but Paddy Garratt, coach to Millfield, appealed against the decision, claiming that his swimmer, Paul Howe, the winner according to the timing - should be placed first. The jury of appeal and a subsequent district judicial tribunal upheld Garratt's appeal.

Brew always maintained that the faulted the metal part of the pad. Tests have shown that a pad cannot be activated by the swimmer touching its top, side or edges.

The case turned on the fact that the referee has the right to decide anything not covered by the rules.

Saturday's national judicial tribunal, under the chairmanship of George Eddowes, came to the conclusion that the findings of the jury of appeal and the district judicial tribunal should be set aside and the referee's decision restored, thus placing Brew (Kellie College first in 1984) 51.64sec, Howe second, and Kevin Boyd (Borough of South) his third.

The battle on behalf of Paul Brew (not Robin Brew as reported on Saturday) has been fought by his father and coach, Archie, who said afterwards: "I am glad that the long struggle to get justice has been worthwhile."

McNamee came close to beating Tim Mayotte, a charming but stern-looking man, in straight sets. But in the third set it began to drizzle and the court became greasy. McNamee, serving at 5-6 and love-15, slipped and abruptly sat down while dashing to the net. He took a mandatory count while chatting to the umpire about this and that. Rain drove them indoors. Then the younger, bigger, stronger Mayotte calmed McNamee down. That is over an easy thing to do.

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FRENCH RACING

Sagace wins well but sidesteps Ascot showdown

From Desmond Stoneham, Paris

Sagace put up another scintillating performance to take yesterday's Prix d'Espérance at Longchamp. Racing over a distance well short of his best, the son of Luthien was only one second outside the course record when beating Yashgava to two lengths with the winners' pace, 2:12. Sagace will not turn out for the King George VI Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Ascot later this month.

In the words of owner, Daniel Wildenstein: "It was the class of the class."

The Aga Khan also won the group 2 Prix de Malleret with Kozana who defeated Devalois by a neck. Kozana won slightly more easily than the official winning distance showed but Devalois did lose a shoe in the struggle. The Prix de la Porte Maillot by a short neck from Spectacular Jock and Rapide Pied.

Longchamp results

Going good to firm

PRIX DE MALLERET: 1. KOZANA (Y. Samt, 11.5.85), 2. DEVALOIS (H. Haddad, 11.5.85), 3. Kozana (Y. Samt, 11.5.85), 4. DEVALOIS (H. Haddad, 11.5.85), 5. Kozana (Y. Samt, 11.5.85), 6. DEVALOIS (H. Haddad, 11.5.85), 7. Kozana (Y. Samt, 11.5.85), 8. DEVALOIS (H. Haddad, 11.5.85), 9. Kozana (Y. Samt, 11.5.85), 10. DEVALOIS (H. Haddad, 11.5.85), 11. Kozana (Y. Samt, 11.5.85), 12. DEVALOIS (H. Haddad, 11.5.85), 13. Kozana (Y. Samt, 11.5.85), 14. DEVALOIS (H. Haddad, 11.5.85), 15. Kozana (Y. Samt, 11.5.85), 16. DEVALOIS (H. Haddad,

Olympic 'replay' is switched to slot in with US TV

By Pat Butcher

It was confirmed yesterday that the Zola Budd-Mary Stoney confrontation would go ahead in London later this month, not on Friday evening of the Peugeot Talbot meeting at Crystal Palace on July 19, but on the following night in a special extension of the grand prix meeting, so that American television, who can cover the race only on a Saturday, can be present. The first of the two races, the 3,000 metres during the match against France and Czechoslovakia at Gateshead on Saturday, Miss Budd said she would be ready for the 3,000 metres race against Mrs Stoney, her first meeting since the infamous incident in Los Angeles when Miss Decker, as she then was, the American favourite, tripped over Miss Budd's legs and could not finish the race.

People who already hold tickets for the Friday evening meeting will be asked to return them to the Saturday evening. But there is bound to be a lot of criticism of the move to Saturday, especially in view of the blatant commercial reasons for it, from people who will have bought tickets on the strength of the Slaney-Budd original announcement for Friday evening.

The extra money from American television is evidently needed to pay the appearance fees that Mrs Slaney and Miss Budd will command for this popular rematch.

For the rest of the competition at Gateshead in the match against France and Czechoslovakia, spectators' heads were kept back and forth faster than at Wimbledon, there was so much going on. And some titled heads were rolling, notably those of Steve Cram, who has been on the home turf for the first time in six years, and Steve Ovett.

Cram was outstripped in the finishing straight at the 800 metres by the little-known Tom McKee. Cram said afterwards that he had let a little tired from his third last race over 1,500 metres in Oslo on Thursday, and that had the race not been in Gateshead he would not have even considered running. He will probably not run in the match against East Germany at

the Whitbreads receive poison pen letters

By Pat Butcher

Fatima Whitbread, Britain's Olympic javelin bronze medal winner, and her mother, Margaret, are being harassed by a series of poison pen letters. They are thought to be from disgruntled athletes.

After Saturday's competition, which Miss Whitbread won with 68.84 metres, Mrs Whitbread said she thought that the letters were from other disgruntled athletes.

She said, as Miss Whitbread admitted, a source of motivation for what will be the next contest ever seen in Britain - next Saturday's match in Birmingham where the Misses Sanderson and Whitbread face world champions, Tina Lilek and world record holder, Petra Felke - but it is a distasteful episode, as possible, and on that point, it must be noted that Miss Sanderson was

RESULTS FROM GATESHEAD

Men: 100m: 1. C. Smith (GB), 10.45sec; 2. A. Hurrell (GB), 10.48sec; 3. P. Hurrell (GB), 10.51sec; 4. D. Smith (GB), 10.52sec; 5. S. Smith (GB), 10.53sec; 6. T. Smith (GB), 10.54sec; 7. U. Smith (GB), 10.55sec; 8. V. Smith (GB), 10.56sec; 9. W. Smith (GB), 10.57sec; 10. X. Smith (GB), 10.58sec; 11. Y. Smith (GB), 10.59sec; 12. Z. Smith (GB), 10.60sec; 13. AA. Smith (GB), 10.61sec; 14. AB. Smith (GB), 10.62sec; 15. AC. Smith (GB), 10.63sec; 16. AD. Smith (GB), 10.64sec; 17. AE. Smith (GB), 10.65sec; 18. AF. Smith (GB), 10.66sec; 19. AG. Smith (GB), 10.67sec; 20. AH. Smith (GB), 10.68sec; 21. AI. Smith (GB), 10.69sec; 22. AJ. Smith (GB), 10.70sec; 23. AK. Smith (GB), 10.71sec; 24. AL. Smith (GB), 10.72sec; 25. AM. Smith (GB), 10.73sec; 26. AN. Smith (GB), 10.74sec; 27. AO. Smith (GB), 10.75sec; 28. AP. Smith (GB), 10.76sec; 29. AQ. Smith (GB), 10.77sec; 30. AR. Smith (GB), 10.78sec; 31. AS. Smith (GB), 10.79sec; 32. AT. Smith (GB), 10.80sec; 33. AU. Smith (GB), 10.81sec; 34. AV. Smith (GB), 10.82sec; 35. AW. Smith (GB), 10.83sec; 36. AX. Smith (GB), 10.84sec; 37. AY. Smith (GB), 10.85sec; 38. AZ. Smith (GB), 10.86sec; 39. BA. Smith (GB), 10.87sec; 40. BB. Smith (GB), 10.88sec; 41. BC. Smith (GB), 10.89sec; 42. BD. Smith (GB), 10.90sec; 43. BE. Smith (GB), 10.91sec; 44. BF. Smith (GB), 10.92sec; 45. BG. Smith (GB), 10.93sec; 46. BH. Smith (GB), 10.94sec; 47. BI. Smith (GB), 10.95sec; 48. BJ. Smith (GB), 10.96sec; 49. BK. Smith (GB), 10.97sec; 50. BL. Smith (GB), 10.98sec; 51. BM. Smith (GB), 10.99sec; 52. BN. Smith (GB), 11.00sec; 53. BO. Smith (GB), 11.01sec; 54. BP. Smith (GB), 11.02sec; 55. BQ. Smith (GB), 11.03sec; 56. BR. Smith (GB), 11.04sec; 57. BS. Smith (GB), 11.05sec; 58. BT. Smith (GB), 11.06sec; 59. BU. Smith (GB), 11.07sec; 60. BV. Smith (GB), 11.08sec; 61. BW. Smith (GB), 11.09sec; 62. BX. Smith (GB), 11.10sec; 63. BY. Smith (GB), 11.11sec; 64. BZ. Smith (GB), 11.12sec; 65. CA. Smith (GB), 11.13sec; 66. CB. Smith (GB), 11.14sec; 67. CC. Smith (GB), 11.15sec; 68. CD. Smith (GB), 11.16sec; 69. CE. Smith (GB), 11.17sec; 70. CF. Smith (GB), 11.18sec; 71. CG. Smith (GB), 11.19sec; 72. CH. Smith (GB), 11.20sec; 73. CI. Smith (GB), 11.21sec; 74. CJ. Smith (GB), 11.22sec; 75. CK. Smith (GB), 11.23sec; 76. CL. Smith (GB), 11.24sec; 77. CM. Smith (GB), 11.25sec; 78. CN. Smith (GB), 11.26sec; 79. CO. Smith (GB), 11.27sec; 80. CP. Smith (GB), 11.28sec; 81. CQ. Smith (GB), 11.29sec; 82. CR. Smith (GB), 11.30sec; 83. CS. Smith (GB), 11.31sec; 84. CT. Smith (GB), 11.32sec; 85. CU. Smith (GB), 11.33sec; 86. CV. Smith (GB), 11.34sec; 87. CW. Smith (GB), 11.35sec; 88. CX. Smith (GB), 11.36sec; 89. CY. Smith (GB), 11.37sec; 90. CZ. Smith (GB), 11.38sec; 91. DA. Smith (GB), 11.39sec; 92. DB. Smith (GB), 11.40sec; 93. DC. Smith (GB), 11.41sec; 94. DD. Smith (GB), 11.42sec; 95. DE. Smith (GB), 11.43sec; 96. DF. Smith (GB), 11.44sec; 97. DG. Smith (GB), 11.45sec; 98. DH. Smith (GB), 11.46sec; 99. DI. Smith (GB), 11.47sec; 100. DJ. Smith (GB), 11.48sec; 101. DK. Smith (GB), 11.49sec; 102. DL. Smith (GB), 11.50sec; 103. DM. Smith (GB), 11.51sec; 104. DN. Smith (GB), 11.52sec; 105. DO. Smith (GB), 11.53sec; 106. DP. Smith (GB), 11.54sec; 107. DQ. Smith (GB), 11.55sec; 108. DR. Smith (GB), 11.56sec; 109. DS. Smith (GB), 11.57sec; 110. DT. Smith (GB), 11.58sec; 111. DU. Smith (GB), 11.59sec; 112. DV. Smith (GB), 11.60sec; 113. DW. Smith (GB), 11.61sec; 114. DX. Smith (GB), 11.62sec; 115. DY. Smith (GB), 11.63sec; 116. DZ. Smith (GB), 11.64sec; 117. EA. Smith (GB), 11.65sec; 118. EB. Smith (GB), 11.66sec; 119. EC. Smith (GB), 11.67sec; 120. ED. Smith (GB), 11.68sec; 121. EE. Smith (GB), 11.69sec; 122. EF. Smith (GB), 11.70sec; 123. EG. Smith (GB), 11.71sec; 124. EH. Smith (GB), 11.72sec; 125. EI. Smith (GB), 11.73sec; 126. EJ. Smith (GB), 11.74sec; 127. EK. Smith (GB), 11.75sec; 128. EL. Smith (GB), 11.76sec; 129. EM. Smith (GB), 11.77sec; 130. EN. Smith (GB), 11.78sec; 131. EO. Smith (GB), 11.79sec; 132. EP. Smith (GB), 11.80sec; 133. EQ. Smith (GB), 11.81sec; 134. ER. Smith (GB), 11.82sec; 135. ES. Smith (GB), 11.83sec; 136. ET. Smith (GB), 11.84sec; 137. EU. Smith (GB), 11.85sec; 138. EV. Smith (GB), 11.86sec; 139. EW. Smith (GB), 11.87sec; 140. EX. Smith (GB), 11.88sec; 141. EY. Smith (GB), 11.89sec; 142. EZ. Smith (GB), 11.90sec; 143. FA. Smith (GB), 11.91sec; 144. FB. Smith (GB), 11.92sec; 145. FC. Smith (GB), 11.93sec; 146. FD. Smith (GB), 11.94sec; 147. FE. Smith (GB), 11.95sec; 148. FF. Smith (GB), 11.96sec; 149. FG. Smith (GB), 11.97sec; 150. FH. Smith (GB), 11.98sec; 151. FI. Smith (GB), 11.99sec; 152. FJ. Smith (GB), 12.00sec; 153. FK. Smith (GB), 12.01sec; 154. FL. Smith (GB), 12.02sec; 155. FM. Smith (GB), 12.03sec; 156. FN. Smith (GB), 12.04sec; 157. FO. Smith (GB), 12.05sec; 158. FP. Smith (GB), 12.06sec; 159. FQ. Smith (GB), 12.07sec; 160. FR. Smith (GB), 12.08sec; 161. FS. Smith (GB), 12.09sec; 162. FT. Smith (GB), 12.10sec; 163. FU. Smith (GB), 12.11sec; 164. FV. Smith (GB), 12.12sec; 165. FW. Smith (GB), 12.13sec; 166. FX. Smith (GB), 12.14sec; 167. FY. Smith (GB), 12.15sec; 168. FZ. Smith (GB), 12.16sec; 169. GA. Smith (GB), 12.17sec; 170. GB. Smith (GB), 12.18sec; 171. GC. Smith (GB), 12.19sec; 172. GD. Smith (GB), 12.20sec; 173. GE. Smith (GB), 12.21sec; 174. GF. Smith (GB), 12.22sec; 175. GG. Smith (GB), 12.23sec; 176. GH. Smith (GB), 12.24sec; 177. GI. Smith (GB), 12.25sec; 178. GJ. Smith (GB), 12.26sec; 179. GK. Smith (GB), 12.27sec; 180. GL. Smith (GB), 12.28sec; 181. GM. Smith (GB), 12.29sec; 182. GN. Smith (GB), 12.30sec; 183. GO. Smith (GB), 12.31sec; 184. GP. Smith (GB), 12.32sec; 185. GQ. Smith (GB), 12.33sec; 186. GR. Smith (GB), 12.34sec; 187. GS. Smith (GB), 12.35sec; 188. GT. Smith (GB), 12.36sec; 189. GU. Smith (GB), 12.37sec; 190. GV. Smith (GB), 12.38sec; 191. GW. Smith (GB), 12.39sec; 192. GX. Smith (GB), 12.40sec; 193. GY. Smith (GB), 12.41sec; 194. GZ. Smith (GB), 12.42sec; 195. HA. Smith (GB), 12.43sec; 196. HB. Smith (GB), 12.44sec; 197. HC. Smith (GB), 12.45sec; 198. HD. Smith (GB), 12.46sec; 199. HE. Smith (GB), 12.47sec; 200. HF. Smith (GB), 12.48sec; 201. HG. Smith (GB), 12.49sec; 202. HH. Smith (GB), 12.50sec; 203. HI. Smith (GB), 12.51sec; 204. HJ. Smith (GB), 12.52sec; 205. HK. Smith (GB), 12.53sec; 206. HL. Smith (GB), 12.54sec; 207. HM. Smith (GB), 12.55sec; 208. HN. Smith (GB), 12.56sec; 209. HO. Smith (GB), 12.57sec; 210. HP. Smith (GB), 12.58sec; 211. HQ. Smith (GB), 12.59sec; 212. HR. Smith (GB), 12.60sec; 213. HS. Smith (GB), 12.61sec; 214. HT. Smith (GB), 12.62sec; 215. HU. Smith (GB), 12.63sec; 216. HV. Smith (GB), 12.64sec; 217. HW. Smith (GB), 12.65sec; 218. HX. Smith (GB), 12.66sec; 219. HY. Smith (GB), 12.67sec; 220. HZ. Smith (GB), 12.68sec; 221. IA. Smith (GB), 12.69sec; 222. IB. Smith (GB), 12.70sec; 223. IC. Smith (GB), 12.71sec; 224. ID. Smith (GB), 12.72sec; 225. IE. Smith (GB), 12.73sec; 226. IF. Smith (GB), 12.74sec; 227. IG. Smith (GB), 12.75sec; 228. IH. Smith (GB), 12.76sec; 229. II. Smith (GB), 12.77sec; 230. IJ. Smith (GB), 12.78sec; 231. IK. Smith (GB), 12.79sec; 232. IL. Smith (GB), 12.80sec; 233. IM. Smith (GB), 12.81sec; 234. IN. Smith (GB), 12.82sec; 235. IO. Smith (GB), 12.83sec; 236. IP. Smith (GB), 12.84sec; 237. IQ. Smith (GB), 12.85sec; 238. IR. Smith (GB), 12.86sec; 239. IS. Smith (GB), 12.87sec; 240. IT. Smith (GB), 12.88sec; 241. IU. Smith (GB), 12.89sec; 242. IV. Smith (GB), 12.90sec; 243. IW. Smith (GB), 12.91sec; 244. IX. Smith (GB), 12.92sec; 245. IY. Smith (GB), 12.93sec; 246. IZ. Smith (GB), 12.94sec; 247. JA. Smith (GB), 12.95sec; 248. JB. Smith (GB), 12.96sec; 249. JC. Smith (GB), 12.97sec; 250. JD. Smith (GB), 12.98sec; 251. JE. Smith (GB), 12.99sec; 252. JF. Smith (GB), 13.00sec; 253. JG. Smith (GB), 13.01sec; 254. JH. Smith (GB), 13.02sec; 255. JI. Smith (GB), 13.03sec; 256. JJ. Smith (GB), 13.04sec; 257. JK. Smith (GB), 13.05sec; 258. JL. Smith (GB), 13.06sec; 259. JM. Smith (GB), 13.07sec; 260. JN. Smith (GB), 13.08sec; 261. JO. Smith (GB), 13.09sec; 262. JP. Smith (GB), 13.10sec; 263. JQ. Smith (GB), 13.11sec; 264. JR. Smith (GB), 13.12sec; 265. JS. Smith (GB), 13.13sec; 266. JT. Smith (GB), 13.14sec; 267. JU. Smith (GB), 13.15sec; 268. JV. Smith (GB), 13.16sec; 269. JW. Smith (GB), 13.17sec; 270. JX. Smith (GB), 13.18sec; 271. JY. Smith (GB), 13.19sec; 272. JZ. Smith (GB), 13.20sec; 273. KA. Smith (GB), 13.21sec; 274. KB. Smith (GB), 13.22sec; 275. KC. Smith (GB), 13.23sec; 276. KD. Smith (GB), 13.24sec; 277. KE. Smith (GB), 13.25sec; 278. KF. Smith (GB), 13.26sec; 279. KG. Smith (GB), 13.27sec; 280. KH. Smith (GB), 13.28sec; 281. KI. Smith (GB), 13.29sec; 282. KJ. Smith (GB), 13.30sec; 283. KK. Smith (GB), 13.31sec; 284. KL. Smith (GB), 13.32sec; 285. KM. Smith (GB), 13.33sec; 286. KN. Smith (GB), 13.34sec; 287. KO. Smith (GB), 13.35sec; 288. KP. Smith (GB), 13.36sec; 289. KQ. Smith (GB), 13.37sec; 290. KR. Smith (GB), 13.38sec; 291. KS. Smith (GB), 13.39sec; 292. KT. Smith (GB), 13.40sec; 293. KU. Smith (GB), 13.41sec; 294. KV. Smith (GB), 13.42sec; 295. KW. Smith (GB), 13.43sec; 296. KX. Smith (GB), 13.44sec; 297. KY. Smith (GB), 13.45sec; 298. KZ. Smith (GB), 13.46sec; 299. LA. Smith (GB), 13.47sec; 300. LB. Smith (GB), 13.48sec; 301. LC. Smith (GB), 13.49sec; 302. LD. Smith (GB), 13.50sec; 303. LE. Smith (GB), 13.51sec; 304. LF. Smith (GB), 13.52sec; 305. LG. Smith (GB), 13.53sec; 306. LH. Smith (GB), 13.54sec; 307. LI. Smith (GB), 13.55sec; 308. LJ. Smith (GB), 13.56sec; 309. LK. Smith (GB), 13.57sec; 310. LL. Smith (GB), 13.58sec; 311. LM. Smith (GB), 13.59sec; 312. LN. Smith (GB), 13.60sec; 313. LO. Smith (GB), 13.61sec; 314. LP. Smith (GB), 13.62sec; 315. LQ. Smith (GB), 13.63sec; 316. LR. Smith (GB), 13.64sec; 317. LS. Smith (GB), 13.65sec; 318. LT. Smith (GB), 13.66sec; 319. LU. Smith (GB), 13.67sec; 320. LV. Smith (GB), 13.68sec; 321. LW. Smith (GB), 13.69sec; 322. LX. Smith (GB), 13.70sec; 323. LY. Smith (GB), 13.71sec; 324. LZ. Smith (GB), 13.72sec; 325. MA. Smith (GB), 13.73sec; 326. MB. Smith (GB), 13.74sec; 327. MC. Smith (GB), 13.75sec; 328. MD. Smith (GB), 13.76sec; 329. ME. Smith (GB), 13.77sec; 330. MF. Smith (GB), 13.78sec; 331. MG. Smith (GB), 13.79sec; 332. MH. Smith (GB), 13.80sec; 333. MI. Smith (GB), 13.81sec; 334. MJ. Smith (GB), 13.82sec; 335. MK. Smith (GB), 13.83sec; 336. ML. Smith (GB), 13.84sec; 337. MN. Smith (GB), 13.85sec; 338. MO. Smith (GB), 13.86sec; 339. MP. Smith (GB), 13.87sec; 340. MQ. Smith (GB), 13.88sec; 341. MR. Smith (GB), 13.89sec; 342. MS. Smith (GB), 13.90sec; 343. MT. Smith (GB), 13.91sec; 344. MU. Smith (GB), 13.92sec; 345. MV. Smith (GB), 13.93sec; 346. MW. Smith (GB), 13.94sec; 347. MX. Smith (GB), 13.95sec; 348. MY. Smith (GB), 13.96sec; 349. MZ. Smith (GB), 13.97sec; 350. NA. Smith (GB), 13.98sec; 351. NB. Smith (GB), 13.99sec; 352. NC. Smith (GB), 14.00sec; 353. ND. Smith (GB), 14.01sec; 354. NE. Smith (GB), 14.02sec; 355. NF. Smith (GB), 14.03sec; 356. NG. Smith (GB), 14.04sec; 357. NH. Smith (GB), 14.05sec; 358. NI. Smith (GB), 14.06sec; 359. NJ. Smith (GB), 14.07sec; 360. NK. Smith (GB), 14.08sec; 361. NL. Smith (GB), 14.09sec; 362. NM. Smith (GB), 14.10sec; 363. NN. Smith (GB), 14.11sec; 364. NO. Smith (GB), 14.12sec; 365. NP. Smith (GB), 14.13sec; 366. NQ. Smith (GB), 14.14sec; 367. NR. Smith (GB), 14.15sec; 368. NS. Smith (GB), 14.16sec; 369. NT. Smith (GB), 14.17sec; 370. NU. Smith (GB), 14.18sec; 371. NV. Smith (GB), 14.19sec; 372. NW. Smith (GB), 14.20sec; 373. NX. Smith (GB), 14.21sec; 374. NY. Smith (GB), 14.22sec; 375. NZ. Smith (GB), 14.23sec; 376. OA. Smith (GB), 14.24sec; 377. OB. Smith (GB), 14.25sec; 378. OC. Smith (GB), 14.26sec; 379. OD. Smith (GB), 14.27sec; 380. OE. Smith (GB), 14.28sec; 381. OF. Smith (GB), 14.29sec; 382. OG. Smith (GB), 14.30sec; 383. OH. Smith (GB), 14.31sec; 384. OI. Smith (GB), 14.32sec; 385. OJ. Smith (GB), 14.33sec; 386. OK. Smith (GB), 14.34sec; 387. OL. Smith (GB), 14.35sec; 388. OM. Smith (GB), 14.36sec; 389. ON. Smith (GB), 14.37sec; 390. OO. Smith (GB), 14.38sec; 391. OP. Smith (GB), 14.39sec; 392. OQ. Smith (GB), 14.40sec; 393. OR. Smith (GB), 14.41sec; 394. OS. Smith (GB), 14.42sec; 395. OT. Smith (GB), 14.43sec; 396. OU. Smith (GB), 14.44sec; 397. OV. Smith (GB), 14.45sec; 398. OW. Smith (GB), 14.46sec; 399. OX. Smith (GB), 14.47sec; 400. OY. Smith (GB), 14.48sec; 401. OZ. Smith (GB), 14.49sec; 402. PA. Smith (GB), 14.50sec; 403. PB. Smith (GB), 14.51sec; 404. PC. Smith (GB), 14.52sec; 405. PD. Smith (GB), 14.53sec; 406. PE. Smith (GB), 14.54sec; 407. PF. Smith (GB), 14.55sec; 408. PG. Smith (GB), 14.56sec; 409. PH. Smith (GB), 14.57sec; 410. PI. Smith (GB), 14.58sec; 411. PJ. Smith (GB), 14.59sec; 412. PK. Smith (GB), 14.60sec; 413. PL. Smith (GB), 14.61sec; 414. PM. Smith (GB), 14.62sec; 415. PN. Smith (GB), 14.63sec; 416. PO. Smith (GB), 14.64sec; 417. PP. Smith (GB), 14.65sec; 418. PQ. Smith (GB), 14.66sec; 419. PR. Smith (GB), 14.67sec; 420. PS. Smith (GB), 14.68sec; 421. PT. Smith (GB), 14.69sec; 422. PU. Smith (GB), 14.70sec; 423. PV. Smith (GB), 14.71sec; 424. PW. Smith (GB), 14.72sec; 425. PX. Smith (GB), 14.73sec; 426. PY. Smith (GB), 14.74sec; 427. PZ. Smith (GB), 14.75sec; 428. QA. Smith (GB), 14.76sec; 429. QB. Smith (GB), 14.77sec; 430. QC. Smith (GB), 14.78sec; 431. QD. Smith (GB), 14.79sec; 432. QE. Smith (GB), 14.80sec; 433. QF. Smith (GB), 14.81sec; 434. QG. Smith (GB), 14.82sec; 435. QH. Smith (GB), 14.83sec; 436. QI. Smith (GB), 14.84sec; 437. QJ. Smith (GB), 14.85sec; 438. QK. Smith (GB), 14.86sec; 439. QL. Smith (GB), 14.87sec; 440. QM. Smith (GB), 14.88sec; 441. QN. Smith (GB), 14.89sec; 442. QO. Smith (GB), 14.90sec; 443. QP. Smith (GB), 14.91sec; 444. QQ. Smith (GB), 14.92sec; 445. QR. Smith (GB), 14.93sec; 446. QS. Smith (GB), 14.94sec; 447. QT. Smith (GB), 14.95sec; 448. QU. Smith (GB), 14.96sec; 449. QV. Smith (GB), 14.97sec; 450. QW. Smith (GB), 14.98sec; 451. QX. Smith (GB), 14.99sec; 452. QY. Smith (GB), 15.00sec; 453. QZ. Smith (GB), 15.01sec; 454. RA. Smith (GB), 15.02sec; 455. RB. Smith (GB), 15.03sec; 456. RC. Smith (GB), 15.04sec; 457. RD. Smith (GB), 15.05sec; 458. RE. Smith (GB), 15.06sec; 459. RF. Smith (GB), 15.07sec; 460. RG. Smith (GB), 15.08sec; 461. RH. Smith (GB), 15.09sec; 462. RI. Smith (GB), 15.10sec; 463. RJ. Smith (GB), 15.11sec; 464. RK. Smith (GB), 15.12sec; 465. RL. Smith (GB), 15.13sec; 466. RM. Smith (GB), 15.14sec; 467. RN. Smith (GB), 15.15sec; 468. RO. Smith (GB), 15.16sec; 469. RP. Smith (GB), 15.17sec; 470. RQ. Smith (GB), 15.18sec; 471. RR. Smith (GB), 15.19sec; 472. RS. Smith (GB), 15.20sec; 473. RT. Smith (GB), 15.21sec; 474. RU. Smith (GB), 15.22sec; 475. RV. Smith (GB), 15.23sec; 476. RW. Smith (GB), 15.24sec; 477. RX. Smith (GB), 15.25sec; 478. RY. Smith (GB), 15.26sec; 479. RZ. Smith (GB), 15.27sec; 480. SA. Smith (GB), 15.28sec; 481. SB. Smith (GB), 15.29sec; 482. SC. Smith (GB), 15.30sec; 483. SD. Smith (GB), 15.31sec; 484. SE. Smith (GB), 15.32sec; 485. SF. Smith (GB), 15.33sec; 486. SG. Smith (GB), 15.34sec; 487. SH. Smith (GB), 15.35sec; 488. SI. Smith (GB), 15.36sec; 489. SJ. Smith (GB), 15.37sec; 490. SK. Smith (GB), 15.38sec; 491. SL. Smith (GB), 15.39sec; 492. SM. Smith (GB), 15.40sec; 493. SN. Smith (GB), 15.41sec; 494. SO. Smith (GB), 15.42sec; 495. SP. Smith (GB), 15.43sec; 496. SQ. Smith (GB), 15.44sec; 497. SR. Smith (GB), 15.45sec; 498. SS. Smith (GB), 15.46sec; 499. ST. Smith (GB), 15.47sec; 500. SU. Smith (GB), 15.48sec; 501. SV. Smith (GB), 15.49sec; 502. SW. Smith (GB), 15.50sec; 503. SX. Smith (GB), 15.51sec; 504. SY. Smith (GB), 15.52sec; 505. SZ. Smith (GB), 15.53sec; 506. TA. Smith (GB), 15.54sec; 507. TB. Smith (GB), 15.55sec; 508. TC. Smith (GB), 15.56sec; 509. TD. Smith (GB), 15.57sec; 510. TE. Smith (GB), 15.58sec; 511. TF. Smith (GB), 15.59sec; 512. TG. Smith (GB), 15.60sec; 513. TH. Smith (GB), 15.61sec; 514. TI. Smith (GB), 15.62sec; 515. TJ. Smith (GB), 15.63sec; 516. TK. 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HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

Play the game, you children

"If we don't get it right in the classroom, we won't get it right anywhere," said Brian Wolfson, of the British Institute of Management, after the final of the Management Challenge competition for schools.

Management Challenge is a computer-based game produced with adult brains in mind by Sapphire Systems, but now used by school students by the BIM. Don Pitt, the competition organizer, is on second years from his position as word processing development manager with Cadbury Schweppes.

The students take over a company when it is two years old and go through all the decision making processes, explained Mr Pitt. "We advise schools to set up a board of directors, and appoint a managing director and three other executives to look after production, sales and finance. This usually produces a team of four students, in addition to a teacher in charge," he said.

The company simulated in the program is a manufacturer of video machines. The students have access to a production plant where the ma-

Here is one schoolroom takeover that is being welcomed by responsible adults, writes Simon Walsh

chines are assembled, and supervise a sales team in both northern and southern regions. "The students have three or four different suppliers, and have to balance what they buy in with how many machines they have in operation. Their current selling price is programmed into the software. Details of their selling price and activities are provided. There is also a market research report giving details of their share of the market."

This year's competition, held last month, left enough bankrupt casualties on the way to the final to reduce to six finalists.

The winners received computer equipment worth £1,500.

Students from Coloma Convent School, Croydon, enjoyed the business decision-making so much that they were arriving at school by 7.30 in the morning to use the computer. Two girls on the point of leaving school, decided to stay on to take business studies.

Schools, by their very nature, can help to prepare their pupils for a business environment, suggests Mr Pitt. "A school is very much like a company if you reflect on it. You've a head teacher as managing director, and the teaching staff as directors and managers. In addition, you have catering, cleaning and caretaking services."

"It would be perfectly possible for a computer program to simulate how the school is run, with the pupils taking part in the game. In this way, they could learn more about how their school is administered, providing useful practical experience for life."

Schools and colleges interested in competing in the next Management Challenge should contact Don Pitt at the British Institute of Management, Metropolitan House, Hagley Road, Birmingham B16 8TG.

NEWSROUND

● The dramatic upswing in graduate employment prospects signalled at the beginning of the year was confirmed by recruiters and career advisors at a London press conference last week.

The conference, organised by the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services (AGCAS) and the Central Services Unit of Employers and Standing Conference of Graduate (SCORG), revealed that employment prospects for graduates in 1985 are even better than in January. About 20 per cent of the available vacancies are still unfilled; the highest proportion is in industry and the lowest proportion in oil and accountancy.

The proportion of new graduates going straight to United Kingdom employment was about 4.5 per cent higher than in the previous year. The proportion of those entering manufacturing industry was higher, while the proportion embarking on public service work was lower. The proportion of new graduates without firm employment or study at the end of December was lower.

Competition by employers for the best talent in all academic disciplines was fierce and growing, with high selection standards. The number of graduates entering teaching or teacher-training in 1984 was lower than in 1983, and the shortage of mathematics, physics and chemistry teachers shows signs of getting worse and is regarded as a serious problem.

● One clear sign of the continuing high demand for graduates is the

interest shown by employers in the Summer Recruitment Fairs being organized at eleven universities and polytechnics. A good example is the response to the highest fair, held at London University today, tomorrow and Wednesday.

Brian Steptoe, the university's careers service head, said that 180 employers were taking part, a number three quarters as large as the whole nationwide Easter term milk round. With many key students deciding to postpone their job hunting activities until after their final examinations, more than 30 per cent of the employers at the fair did not take part in the "milk round".

The Fair is being held at the Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1 HOAL (Geoffrey Hall). Further details from Mrs Jennifer Woolhead, University of London Careers Advisory Service, 50 Gordon Sq., London WC1 OPQ.

● It is being claimed that high-flyer management schemes, which recruit mainly through graduate entry programmes, are inflexible in terms of size, and often in terms of the quality of entry. They produce elitist beliefs, and can be damaging for high-flying graduates themselves if their ambitions are unfulfilled.

These are the main conclusions of an article by Wendy Hirsch, senior researcher at the Institute of Manpower Studies, published today in a new quarterly management journal *Manpower Policy and Practice*. She highlights the fact that high-flyer schemes often prove self-fulfilling

prophecies, because nobody in the company seems to challenge the view that they are. It goes on to show that the pressure to succeed can lead to incidents of stress in young managers, and that participants do not stay long enough in tough management jobs at middle levels of organisations. The singular timing of careers in high-flyer schemes also means that women are unable to compete for senior management positions, unless they choose between career and family.

Manpower Policy and Practice is published by Gower Press in association with the Institute of Manpower Studies. Details from Tim Naylor, Gower Publishing, Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 3HR.

● Readers of *Graduate Post* will have noticed that the fortnightly newspaper - for graduates considering their career options - has undergone a face-lift. In addition to a wide range of careers information, including company profiles and advice on job qualifications, the newspaper now contains a cookery column, a crossword and book reviews on general interest as well as careers subjects.

Graduate Post is available free from graduate careers advisory services, students unions and career libraries. Graduates who register with PER receive one copy free and a reduced subscription. A full subscription costs £7.80 for six months and £15.00 for twelve months, from Graduate Post Subscription, New Opportunity Press, 76 St James's Lane, London N10 3RD.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

01-837 1326 and 01-837 3774

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
Chair of Computer Science
tenable at Royal Holloway and Bedford New College

The Senate invite applications for the above Chair which will become vacant from 1 October 1985. The Department of Statistics and Computer Science is part of the Science Faculty of one of the five designated science sites of London University. The location at Egham provides attractive opportunities for close industrial collaboration. Three lectureships are shortly to be advertised in conjunction with the Chair. Applications (10 copies) should be submitted to the Academic Registrar (7), University of London, Malet Street, London WC2E 7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained.

The closing date for receipt of applications is 15 September 1985.

HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY - DEPT OF OFFSHORE ENGINEERING
New Blood Lectureship

The appointment will be expected to add a new area of research in offshore systems engineering to the existing research in the offshore industry. The research is expected to be of a high standard and to be of direct benefit to the offshore industry. The research is expected to be of a high standard and to be of direct benefit to the offshore industry. The research is expected to be of a high standard and to be of direct benefit to the offshore industry.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, EH14 4AS. Tel: 031 357 1211.

University of Liverpool
DEPARTMENT OF METALLURGY AND MATERIALS SCIENCE
RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited from good honours (1st or 2nd) graduates in Metallurgy, Materials Science, Physics, Chemistry, Engineering, or related subjects, for research studentships in the Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science. The studentships are available for the period 1 September 1985 to 31 August 1986. The studentships are available for the period 1 September 1985 to 31 August 1986. The studentships are available for the period 1 September 1985 to 31 August 1986.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3GB. Tel: 051 526 2222.

University of Sheffield
DEPARTMENT OF PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Probability and Statistics. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in the field of Probability and Statistics. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in the field of Probability and Statistics.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN. Tel: 0114 275 2222.

University of Kent at Canterbury
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP
IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Applications are invited for the position of Temporary Lecturer in Industrial Relations. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in the field of Industrial Relations. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in the field of Industrial Relations.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Kent at Canterbury, Canterbury CT2 7NF. Tel: 01843 333333.

University of Southampton
ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the position of Administrative Secretary in the Research Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for administrative duties in the Research Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for administrative duties in the Research Department.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH. Tel: 0703 544444.

University of London
ROYAL HOLLOWAY AND BEDFORD NEW COLLEGE
LECTURESHIP IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Human Geography. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in the field of Human Geography. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in the field of Human Geography.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of London, Malet Street, London WC2E 7HU. Tel: 01843 333333.

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UNIVERSITY OF KENT
AT CANTERBURY
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
LECTURESHIP IN
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
(HUMAN RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT)

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Industrial Relations. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in the field of Industrial Relations. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in the field of Industrial Relations.

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IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(University of London)

Senior Personnel Officer

required with recent experience of all aspects of personnel and industrial relations work to co-ordinate the work of the personnel, industrial relations and training office. University or public sector HE experience an advantage; experience of computerised staff record and management information systems desirable. Qualifications: degree or equivalent or MIPM. Likely age range 30-50. Salary in range £15,368 - £18,938 (under review) including London Allowance. Further particulars and application forms from John Davidson, Administrative Secretary, Imperial College, London SW7 2AZ (01-599 5111 ext 3901). Closing date Tuesday 6 August 1985.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRUNEL, DARUSSALAM
SENIOR LECTURESHIPS/
LECTURESHIPS

The University of Brunel, Darussalam, which is to come into being in October 1985, invites applications for Senior Lectureships/Lectureships in the following subjects: English, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, Education. Starting salary and grade within a range from RS2,450-RS2,200 per month (ET starting grade RS2,700 approximately), will depend on qualifications and experience. In addition to salary, generous allowances and gratuities will be paid. (There is, at present, no income tax in Brunei.) Further particulars may be obtained from the Vice-President (Admin.) and Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff CF1 1XL, to whom applications, including full curriculum vitae, details of teaching and research experience and the names and addresses of two referees should be sent by 22 July 1985. Reference: 2984.

University of Oxford
PROFESSORSHIP OF THE PHYSICS AND
CHEMISTRY OF MINERALS

The election is intended to proceed to an election to the newly established Professorship of the Physics and Chemistry of Minerals in the Department of Earth Sciences. The tenure of the professorship is at present £20,795. Applications (ten copies) should be sent to the Registrar, University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Nottingham
Nottingham Health Authority
ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT
IN MENTAL HANDICAP

Applications are invited from registered medical practitioners for the position of Academic Development in Mental Handicap. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in the field of Mental Handicap. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in the field of Mental Handicap.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Tel: 0115 951 2222.

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PREPARATORY AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

01-837 1326 and 01-837 3774

Assistant Bursar
LATIMER UPPER SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Bursar at the above H.M.C. day school in West London. The present incumbent retires in December 1985, and the successful applicant who should have considerable accounting and administrative experience should be required to take up the post by early November. Salary £17,000 to £22,500 dependent on experience. Pension scheme available. Applications, with c.v. and the names of three referees, should be forwarded to: Clerk to the Governors, Latimer Upper School, King St Hamersmith London W8 5LR by 22nd July 1985.

The Judd School, Tonbridge

The Governing Body invite applications for the post of Head Teacher of the Judd School, Tonbridge which is a day school for boys and girls. The Head Teacher will be responsible for the school and will be required to take up the post by early November. Salary £17,000 to £22,500 dependent on experience. Pension scheme available. Applications, with c.v. and the names of three referees, should be forwarded to: Clerk to the Governors, Judd School, Tonbridge, Kent TN11 1JL by 22nd July 1985.

SUMMER SCHOOL

For November Common Entrance Candidates and Regular Pupils. Common Entrance Examinations. 2 to 13. MILESTONE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 66 New Bond Street, W1F 5DF. Tel: 01-493 3345

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Headmistress. London EC2V 8BB. Required for September 1986. BURSAR. For the City of London Public Day School (670 girls 7-1

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	2215	2216
	2217	2218
	2219	2220
	2221	2222
	2223	2224
	2225	2226
	2227	2228
	2229	2230
	2231	2232
	2233	2234
	2235	2236
	2237	2238
	2239	2240
	2241	2242
	2243	2244
	2245	2246
	2247	2248
	2249	2250
	2251	2252
	2253	2254
	2255	2256
	2257	2258
	2259	2260
	2261	2262
	2263	2264
	2265	2266
	2267	2268
	2269</	

[illegible]

1905

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

